THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1936—VOL. XXVIII, NO. 163

** ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Moscow Backs Reds Joining 'United Fronts'

Socialist Coalition Gains in Europe Hailed by Communists

Strategic Retreat

Plans for World Revolution Only Temporarily Shelved by Stalin's Orders

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—The "united front"—known in France as the "Popular Front"—has become in 1936 an important factor in European politics. Moscow's influence has induced Communists abroad to unite in a moderate non-revolutionary program with Socialists, Social Democrats and even with non-Socialist parties. Reds in Spain and the Netherlands have formed similar coalitions with other parties.

Soviet official newspapers hail the gains of the united front in recent elections in Europe as evidence of the advance of "world revolution." But Soviet Russia's shrewd rulers know that the united front is a strategic retreat and an admission that "world revolution" is more remote than ever.

To Gain Friends

Russian Communists, through their control of the Communist International, first introduced the "united front" in 1921, after Lenin had abandoned "militant Communism" in Russia and instituted a partial return to capitalism. The Russians perfected this device in order to gain as many friends as possible among international workers and intellectuals, who might be expected to prevent their hostile governments from attacking the Soviet Union.

But the Russian Communists could not easily abandon the hope of immediate world revolution. They intervened in behalf of German extremists in 1923 and of Chinese revolutionaries in 1925-27, ignoring their commitment to the united front. When both interventions failed dismally, the Russians finally admitted that violent revolution had no immediate chance of success elsewhere. Their clumsy attempts to encourage revolution had merely played into the hands of another type of dictatorship—"Fascism"—which captured power in Italy and later in Germany.

Socialism Increasing

The Communist International, still dominated by Russia, tried until 1927 to unite all Socialist workmen in a single trade-union and international political organization. But European Socialists, having been deceived more than once, ignored Communist appeals for unity. When Joseph Stalin initiated a new revolutionary advance in Russia in 1927, he broke off attempts to create a united front elsewhere, and the Communist International attempted instead to organize separate extremist revolutionary trade unions and parties. But progress was negligible. The Socialist organizations increased in size and power while the Communists declined.

In 1934, with the revolution again "stabilized" in Russia, the Communist International revived proposals for a united front with Socialist and even with bourgeois and religious parties. By this time the menace of Fascism had become acute, and parliamentary democracy was in danger in several countries where it still existed.

New Slogan Succeeds

The united front made real progress on a moderate program in defense of parliamentary democracy under the slogan: "Against Fascism and War." This moderate program, nonrevolutionary, brought striking election gains for Socialists and Communists as well.

In 1936 one therefore sees the curious spectacle of the "proletarian dictatorship" in Soviet Russia fighting through the Communist International to preserve parliamentary democracy in other European countries. The influence of the powerful Soviet Government is directed toward the same end.

The Soviet dictatorship has abandoned its extreme revolutionary program abroad, but only in order to fight defensively against the other Fascist type of modern dictatorship.

How long Russian and other Communists will faithfully observe their commitments in the united front depends upon future developments. All Communists are hostile to "bourgeois democracy" and few

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'Behind the Political Mists'

A Discussion of Current American Political Issues Is Appearing on the

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In New French Government

Wide World

Vincent Auriol
Minister of Finance

Wide World

Yvon Delbos
Minister of Foreign Affairs

40-Hour Week Gains at Geneva Labor Meeting

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, June 6—The 40-hour week which has for several years occupied the International Labor Organization has quickly assumed special importance in the present session owing to the fact that the French "Front Populaire" Government, headed by the Socialist Léon Blum, has announced the intention of introducing legislative measures for its early application. It is likewise one of the principal demands of the "stay-in" strikers in France.

It is believed that these decvelopments may hasten the passage of specific proposals now before the delegates of 48 countries here.

Considered Seriatim

The "principle" of the 40-hour week is already accepted, but the I. L. O. conference has thought it proper to deal seriatum with a number of trades.

For this purpose a commission has been formed which will consider the hours of labor in certain industries, taken separately. One is concerned with conditions in mines, another with public works building and civil engineering, and a third with iron and steel enterprises. According to authoritative opinion, there is likelihood that despite the opposition of employers, a favorable decision will be taken.

Employers More Willing

Employers have hitherto declined as a body to participate in framing of a convention. But this year the employers' attitude has undergone a slight change. As the matter is now being considered in its technical aspects, employers cannot properly refuse to sit in the commission, although they think the economic situation unpropitious. Not only do they urge that the proposed reduction is not a remedy for unemployment, since it will hamper industry, but as the various governments have intimated their objections it follows that whatever majority votes are recorded practical results will be unsatisfactory from the viewpoint of universality.

U. S. Wants Shorter Hours

This view is not shared by the American delegates, who stand for shorter hours of labor. The Italians, who have withdrawn from the proceedings, must also be counted among ardent advocates of the 40-hour week. The British point out serious difficulties in the way of general acceptance and are concerned with unfair competition.

Nevertheless, although employers declare they will not actually help in drafting a convention, their willingness to lend their counsels in the commission is regarded as denoting some progress.

The idea of paid holidays is another point in the program of the I. L. O. which is attracting considerable support and here again the Blum Government in Paris is at once giving aid and following the lead of the conference.

Crowds Jam Dallas For Opening Day At Texas Centennial

DALLAS, Texas, June 6 (AP)—Twice this city's normal population of 315,000 jammed bunting-draped streets today for the premier of Texas's 25,000,000 birthday party—the Texas Centennial Exposition.

Advance ticket sales, smashing every record for world's fairs, passed the two million mark. Orders for 250,000 more could not be filled before the opening.

Gates to the grounds were opened early but formal opening of the main gate, flanked by huge columns, was left for a noon ceremony in which Secretary of Commerce Daniel C. Roper and Gov. James V. Allred were principal figures.

Down the Esplanade of State, lined with flags of the six nations linked with Texas history, the official party will go to the Cotton Bowl Stadium for formal exercises.

In the halls and parks of the exposition were arrayed exhibits and shows in which at least $35,000,000 has been invested. Exhibits in the Federal Building alone are conservatively valued at $25,000,000, including the Government's noted stamp collection—out of Washington for the first time.

Canton's Attitude Eases Civil War Threat in China

SHANGHAI, June 6 (AP)—Events in South China, where a quarter of a million men are reported under arms, were characterized by uncertainty today.

Canton leaders were chiefly engaged in issuing reiterative statements that South China wants armed resistance against Japan.

They added, however, "but the actual launching of an anti-Japanese campaign must be inaugurated by Nanking."

Canton reports credited Gen. Chen Chi-tang, commander in chief of the forces of Kwangtung Province, which with Kwangsi makes up South China, as saying:

"The Southwest Political Council on June 2 urged Nanking to launch a war of resistance against Japan and asked the Government to lead the fight against these invaders.

"The people here want anti-Japanese resistance. I and the Kwantung army will attempt to fulfill their desire."

His statement and those of other South China leaders were considered an assurance against the possibility of a civil war in China.

It was believed here that Canton, which marched troops northward, now has completed its gesture designed to embarrass Nanking in the face of Japan.

Blum Pledged To Nationalize War Industries

French People Calm as Total of Strikers Mounts to 750,000

Bank Head Ousted

Paris, June 6 (AP)—Premier Léon Blum moved on three fronts today to break a nation-wide strike, to revise the Government's financial structure, and to co-ordinate its national defenses.

To Parliament he handed the task of passing labor laws granting three demands of striking workers whose numbers were estimated near 1,000,000.

On the financial front, he ousted Jean Tannery, veteran financial expert, from the position as Governor of the Bank of France and installed Emile Labeyrie, Attorney of the General Court of Accounts.

Under former Premier Edouard Daladier he co-ordinated France's national defenses in the first decree adopted by the new Socialist Cabinet.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, June 6—Reassured by repeated radio appeals for order and by the reappearance of newspapers containing promises from both Labor leaders and municipal authorities that food supplies and public services will be maintained, France today faced the continued extension of the "stay-in" strikes with confident calm.

The situation is still serious as nearly 750,000 men are estimated to have ceased work and occupied factories and shops of all sorts in Paris and in industrial districts throughout France.

But hopes for an early settlement of most of the disputes have been raised by Premier Léon Blum's assurances over the radio, repeated in a governmental declaration to the Chamber of Deputies today, that the strikers' main demands will be met immediately by the passage of laws providing for the 40-hour week, vacations with pay and collective bargaining contracts.

War Industries Move

The prospect for nationalization of war industries, contained in the Popular Front Cabinet's declaration of policy, is also expected to have a salutary effect on the strikers. The movement began in the metallurgical industries because of the workers' resentment that the big profits accruing to the armament

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Saturday, June 6

Britain—Will Cabinet Change Halt Sanctions?

Sir Samuel Hoare six months ago resigned as British Foreign Secretary because his plan for partitioning Ethiopia did not square with the nation's idealism in demanding a League peace in the Italo-Ethiopian War.

Today Sir Samuel is back in the Cabinet as First Lord of the Admiralty and many fear that national idealism will sustain a serious setback unless the collective-security forces can make their influence felt.

Last Dec. 19, Sir Samuel addressed to Parliament the following prediction before resigning:

"The fact is there are only two ways of ending wars—either peace by negotiation or peace by surrender."

Lingers On

Sir Samuel abdicated after this prediction, but there was ample evidence that the discord and uncertainty, inspired by the Hoare plan and the Hoare prediction, did not abdicate. The sanction front began to spring leaks, the League to falter, the Baldwin Government to diffuse its hitherto concentrated League leadership over two contradictory fronts.

And Italy began to garner military victories in Ethiopia that amazed experts. Headlines recorded: Unbridled Italian war tactics . . . Bombings of British, American, Swedish Red Cross units . . . Destruction of open town of Harar . . . Defeat of Ras Kassa in Tembien . . . Defeat of Emperor's army near Kworam . . . Italian entry into Addis Ababa.

Trail Through the Headlines

And at Geneva headlines recorded: League committee adjourns without acting on oil sanctions . . . League hears protest that Italy uses poison gas . . . League Committee of Thirteen admits defeat on sanctions . . . Ecuador bolts sanction front.

Sir Samuel's restoration to the Cabinet is interpreted in some quarters as recognition by the Baldwin Government that Sir Samuel has been upheld by events. Sir Samuel said: "Only negotiation or surrender." And many ask: Was not the outcome surrender by Ethiopia, a surrender far more costly to the Black Kingdom than the terms of the Hoare-Laval plan?

An Alternative

Yet among Liberal leaders is heard the argument that Sir Samuel's own action destroyed an alternative that was neither negotiation nor surrender, but a League peace. The Hoare plan allegedly broke the League's stride and forced his own prediction to come true.

Sir Samuel's restoration to the Cabinet is said to increase prospects that amity will immediately be sought with Italy, that the British fleet will be withdrawn from the Mediterranean, that League sanctions will be abandoned.

Other Drivers

Two factors might conceivably wrest from Britain the lead in determining League policy from now on:

1. France has a new liberal government. The second party to the Hoare-Laval plan is absent. Pierre Laval is not present to strengthen Hoare's hand. The new French Government, liberal in tenor, may be

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Boston's News Today:

Democrats Debate Minor Officers for Slate
Auditors Scan Books in City vs. Dolan Suit
Bay State Republicans Prepare for Cleveland
Watertown Woman Heads Library Association
M. I. T. Celebrates 75th Anniversary

These and other stories of Boston and New England will be found in the local section of this edition.

Senate's Tax Vote Is Blow To Roosevelt

Reform Proposals of New Deal Eliminated or Minimized

Conferees Get Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 6 — The great tax bill of 1936 passed today into a third legislative body that was neither the Senate nor the House, but a group of conferees appointed by these two bodies

Following passage of the bill by the Senate last night, 38 to 24, the controversial revenue act moved into this "third chamber." Here, behind closed doors, the final compromise tax bill will be prepared, as the nation will ultimately know it.

Roosevelt Defeat

The tax bill, as passed by the Senate yesterday following hours of debate frequently approaching bitterness, was a defeat for President Roosevelt. Most of the original "reform" proposals were eliminated or minimized. In the final result, however, the Senate action is only one stage in the game. It is like the elimination of one side in a preliminary Davis Cup match, with the realization that some other contender must be faced.

As the situation stands today, the House has passed a bill incorporating most of the Roosevelt proposals, and this is now matched against the Senate bill, in which the reform proposals are greatly modified. In the very terms by which Joseph T. Robinson (D) of Arkansas, majority leader, maneuvered the bill into compromise, were revealed the idea that the final tax bill is yet to be written. All that is known about it is that it will be somewhere between the Senate measure and the House measure. The legislature will not wrestle with this ultimate proposal until the middle of the month, directly after the Republican convention.

Opposition Bought Off

Senator Robinson bought off the opposition of the tax-reform element in getting the bill through yesterday, by promising them that their proposals would have full consideration in conference. This development was a surprise to many, and indicated that the Roosevelt-Treasury proposals had stronger support than supposed. It had been thought that the Black-Lafollette substitute would have been brought up for a clear-cut vote, and would have been voted down. Such a result would have weighted the final compromise proposal on the side of the Senate bill, by showing its own measure. Mr. Robinson apparently found he had less support than he had expected, due to the refusal of the Republicans to vote for the bill and the defection of the "reform" group.

Only one Republican voted for the bill last night. He was George Norris, Progressive of Nebraska. Nine Conservative Democrats voted against it. It was a strong bloc of 36 Democrats who put it over.

The vote was 38 to 24, with 36 Democrats, one Republican and one Progressive voting for passage. Nine Democrats joined with 13 Republicans and two Farmer-Laborites against the bill.

Bone of Contention

The bone of contention now between the Senate and the House tax bills is the matter of taxing undistributed revenues of corporations. The House wants to put a graduated penalty tax upon such revenues running as high as 42½ per cent. The theory is that rich stockholders who dominate corporation affairs prefer to keep their money in undistributed company reserves rather than have it paid out in dividends, when they would have to pay heavy income taxes upon it. This system, it is charged, penalizes the little investor, because his money is tied up with that of the big investor. The little man, of course, would not have to pay large income taxes on dividends.

The Senate bill, as now passed, minimizes the Treasury-Roosevelt proposal for heavy taxes on undistributed corporation profits. It proposes only a 7 per cent tax on re-

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Farmers in Spain Join Syndicalists In Strike Movement

MADRID, June 6 (AP)—Farmers and Syndicalists joined today to promote the spread of strikes in Spain as one new fatality was reported in Seville.

Rural workers in Andalusia Province moved to commemorate what Socialist newspapers called the "first farmers movement in Spain" by extending the walkout throughout the region.

Syndicalists, operating principally in Madrid, continued vigorous efforts to induce all workers to join a construction strike.

Police continued a search at Pamplona where royal revolutionists were reported to have smuggled arms into the country from France. A retired army colonel prominent in monarchist activities, Lieut. Col. Alejandro Utrilla, was held in jail.

Coal miners in the Asturian Basin carried on their refusal to work after 10,000 of them laid down their picks and shovels yesterday.

More than 100,000 striking farmers in the Malga Province persisted in their demands for higher wages.

Dry Nominee

Underwood

Dr. D. Leigh Colvin
Launches Prohibition Party Campaign

Prohibition Party Issues Call For Loyalty at Polls

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 6—The Prohibition Party is out today with a call to voters to support their ticket, headed by Dr. D. Leigh Colvin of New York for President.

The call marks the opening of the 1936 prohibition campaign, Doctor Colvin having been formally notified of his nomination and accepted it at ceremonies at Broadway Temple here last night, when he declared that both the Democratic and Republican parties were unworthy of the support of the voters, since, he stressed, they were "subservient to the liquor interests."

"The Prohibition Party can win in November if the people can be made to understand the seriousness of the issues at stake," he added.

Dr. Colvin was notified of his nomination by Dr. Edward E. Blake of Chicago, chairman of the Prohibition Party's National Committee. He was picked to head the ticket at the party's national convention in Niagara Falls on May 7. Alvin C. York of Tennessee was named for Vice-President.

Later Mr. York, who was a sergeant in the American Expeditionary Forces in the World War, declined to accept the nomination, declaring that he had not been notified that he was even considered for the ticket and that he was "not running for anything."

Landon Forces See First-Vote Victory; Vandenberg Aloof

Michigan Senator Says He Will Not Accept Vice-Presidency

Assails Kansan For His Silence

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 6—In a formal statement today Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan definitely stated that he would not accept the Republican nomination for the Vice-Presidency if it were tendered him. Mr. Vandenberg said he spoke "in finality."

Mr. Vandenberg's statement follows:

"I have been complimented by generous suggestions that I may be available for the Republican vice-presidential nomination. Without presuming to anticipate any such improbabilities I think I owe it to my friends to state in advance that in finality I would find it impossible to accept such an assignment.

Sees Chance to Serve

"I am sure I can be of greater service in active labor on the Senate floor than on its silent rostrum."

Senator Vandenberg departs for the Cleveland convention tonight. His comment produced immediate widespread speculation.

Talking with friends yesterday Mr. Vandenberg made several references of a nature uncomplimentary to the Landon nomination drive.

"The Landon movement is purely bandwagon emotion and one strong man could pull a wheel off that wagon and wreck it," was one of his comments.

Dissatisfied With Landon

Senator Vandenberg also feels dissatisfied with Governor Landon's asserted failure to discuss public questions definitely. Commenting on Governor Landon's refusal to answer four of the questions put to him, along with other Republican candidates, recently, in a questionnaire submitted by a newspaper chain, Senator Vandenberg commented:

"A man should not run even for justice of the peace if he does not want to answer those questions."

Opponents of Governor Landon are known to be preparing to use the failure to answer these questions in the fight to stop the Kansas executive at Cleveland. It is learned that the Borah camp has ordered 1200 copies of the local newspaper in which Governor Landon's responses were given for circulation among delegates at Cleveland.

Curtis and Hoover

Senator Vandenberg has emerged in recent weeks as among the strongest presumptive possibilities for the vice-presidential post. He has a bloc of Michigan delegates pledged to him for the presidential nomination at Cleveland, but has always insisted that he was not a candidate for any post.

Even with his critical comments informally given to newsmen, some

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

Amendment That Gives States Right to Fix Minimum Pay Urged

Platform Holds Center of Stage

By Erwin D. Canham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 6—Despite a running fire of attack from Knox and Borah camps, and with the impending arrival of Senator Borah tomorrow promising a spectacular anti-Landon drive, the Kansas Governor's managers and the best impartial observers today are utterly confident of his nomination on the first ballot.

Their official estimate of votes is well over 400, and their unofficial calculations have already surpassed the required 502 (the number increased because the seating of two Philippine delegates last night raises the delegate total to 1003).

Vice-President Question

The vice-presidential situation is still altogether fluid. There are not even indications of bargaining between the triumphant Kansas and various vice-presidential aspirants. The situation is expected to crystallize by midweek.

Of greatest importance and interest, therefore, is the platform. Outstanding is the suggestion for a constitutional amendment to permit the states to regulate employer and employee relationships. Such a proposal is being urged on leaders from many quarters, on the ground that it will place the Republican party in a strong and appealing liberal position based on states rights, while it leaves the Democrats in a dilemma. "The Republican party must not let the Democrats fire the first shot in the battle of human freedom," was the way William Allen White, Kansas member of the resolutions committee, put it the other day.

Already many discussions over the platform have been held, and although general and premature, the following main lines now emerge:

Minimum Wage

1. Constitutional amendment guaranteeing, or a declaration of principles asserting, the right of states to fix minimum wages and hours and set working condition standards.

Labor Business Regulations

2. Congressional authorization for the states to enter into compacts among themselves for uniform labor and business regulation laws.

Relief

3. Return of unemployment relief to state or local administration, with the Federal Government contributing a limited amount on the basis of population or need, and the states choosing between dole or work relief.

Social Security

4. Support of the fundamentals of social security, but with administration to be by states instead of Washington, and states to contribute to old-age pension and unemployment insurance funds.

Tariff

5. Support of reciprocal tariff principle, but agreements not to be generalized, and subject to Senate ratifications. Condemnation of farm imports.

(Great difficulty likely to arise over this plank.)

Farm Relief Production Control

6. Condemnation of compulsory production control. Endorsement of soil conservation plan and of purchase of submarginal land by Federal Government. Payment to farmers of a subsidy on surplus crops of the difference between the domestic price and what the price would be under a farm tariff.

West to Predominate

To those essential points will be added many specific condemnations of New Deal promises, pledges of economy, lower taxation, and statements on a wide range of problems. The most conspicuous omission is a monetary plank. Here the party runs into real difficulty. The East is prepared to accept any kind of farm plank the West is willing to write, just as it accepts the West's ticket. On social security the East also defers to predominant western views.

But on money, the East seems determined to take a stand. And the West—or some of its spokesmen—are unwilling to be too definite. Present sentiment trends toward a plank: (1) condemning the Roosevelt money uncertainty; (2) calling for a return to a gold bullion standard, which means convertibility of currency into gold bullion; (3) demand for an attempt at world currency stabilization; (4) repeal of the power given the President to further devalue the dollar.

Monetary Problems

The plank significantly does not demand a return to the old-fashioned gold standard, nor for a revaluation of the dollar. It would accept the Roosevelt status quo. The West leans toward a managed currency plank, recognizing changed monetary conditions, and urging money regulation in the interest of the debtor groups. Prospects of a stiff discussion are manifest.

Four-Cylinder Car Revival Forecast in Motor Circles

Will the four-cylinder car stage a comeback in 1937?

Upon this question hinge most of the discussions of observers back from automobile manufacturing fronts with the first inklings of what the 1937 motor creations will be like. In view of the growing popularity of six-cylinders and this year's buying spree in the close to $1000 range, it is not surprising that manufacturers contemplate a backdive into the four-cylinder field. Some say that Chevrolet may be first to take the plunge.

No one knows more than the manufacturer that a vast reservoir of potential buyers is as yet untapped in that lucrative field that lies between $500 and $800. The six has no more than broken the upper crust of this field. The four could probably dive right into the middle of this reservoir with all that manufacturers have learned in recent years about building cars economically. But whether or not the four appears in 1937, competition will grow in the small six field with both Packard and Buick taking careful aim.

* * *

Encouraged by the popularity of its "120," Packard has gone beyond the rumor stage in plans for a small six. The new six probably will be known as the "115" to designate wheelbase as did the "120." This car promises to be one of the first on the market in August.

* * *

The promised smaller Packard spurs Buick into action on a small six, rumors have it. Ford also is said to have a half-eye open for a V-8 with a smaller bore, smaller stroke and generally pared-down dimensions. Generally speaking, however, the 1937 Ford promises to be a true son of its 1936 kin. The popularity of the present model is so marked that Ford may temporarily discard all plans to change it in any way.

Plymouth, Dodge, and Chevrolet are said to be interested in Packard's hypoid gears in the rear axle. This is not surprising, since Packard led the way in developing the spiral bevel gear of many years ago which was copied by practically every car. Many still use that type of gear today. Technically speaking, hypoid gears permit placing the pinion below the center line in the ring gear. For the man who just drives, it is enough to know that these gears permit greater road clearance, dropping the driveshaft several inches, thus doing away with the bump in the center of low-slung machines and allowing manufacturers to drop the bodies still lower.

Packard says hypoid gears permit greater head-room, lower centers of grovity and more road clearance—factors that work very well into modern trends of streamlining. These gears are also quieter than the conventional type. Packard declares, and have stronger teeth. They are as far ahead of spiral bevel gears, the manufacturers insist, as silent transmission with its spiral cut teeth is ahead of the noisy transmissions with their spur-cut teeth.

* * *

Fall shows have done something to the used-car market. More people buying new cars mean more used cars turned in and fewer used cars being purchased. This situation has grown so acute in places that manufacturers have shut down on new car deliveries until dealers can do business on a one-for-one ratio in sales between new and used cars.

* * *

Whispers are heard in General Motors circles that Oldsmobile, Buick, Chevrolet, and Pontiac will look less like quadruplets in 1937. The motorist has been fooled more than once trying to name these cars as they passed him on the road. But 1937 will find the "Big Four" pulling once again along lines of greater individual distinctiveness.

* * *

General Motors is also said to be extremely interested in automatic gear shifts.

* * *

Plymouth and Ford are said to be planning for all-steel, turret tops in 1937. Graham is experimenting with a V-shaped windshield.

Senate's Tax Vote Is Blow To Roosevelt

(Continued from Page 1)

tained income and attacks the House plan as an entirely untried system. The difference on this vital issue between the two proposals goes further than the mere matter of social reform.

Abandon Present Plan

The House bill would put full pressure on the proposed high corporation taxes to raise the required Treasury revenue; it would put such confidence in the plan that it would abandon the existing tax rate on corporations, including the capital stock and excess profits taxes.

This idea is ridiculed by the report of the Senate Finance Committee which compiled the tax bill passed yesterday. It charges the bill throws away the certainty of a good income for a hitherto untried and wholly experimental proposal.

It is to reconcile such far-flung differences as this that the conference of the "third House" is now called.

The Senate bill passed yesterday carries the "windfall" tax designed to recoup unpaid AAA processing taxes. Following the lead of the House, the Senate refused the President's request for a temporary revival of certain processing taxes. Despite their radical differences, both plans would raise in the neighborhood of $800,000,000 in the first year, the Treasury estimates.

A last-minute effort to swing the Senate back to the President's reform proposals ended when Senators Hugo L. Black (D) of Alabama and Robert M. La Follette (Prog.) of Wisconsin withdrew their substitute providing steeper penalties for accumulation of surplus. The withdrawal took place when the two senators became convinced their plan would have a better chance in conference without a vote in the Senate.

Treasury Figures On Tax Bill Yield

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, June 6

THE Treasury's yield of the new tax measure passed by the Senate follows:

Increased normal tax on corporations	$215,000,000
Undistributed surplus tax	217,000,000
Normal tax on dividends	90,000,000
"Windfall" tax	82,000,000
Increase of individual surtax	50,000,000
Strengthening existing surplus penalty	40,000,000
Altered liquidations tax	33,000,000
New treatment of foreign corporations	4,000,000
Import levies on oils	10,000,000
Tax on sale of oil leases	10,000,000
Total	$751,000,000

Senators believe the yield would be higher, setting the figure at $829,000,000.

Vandenberg Shuns Vice-Presidency

(Continued from Page 1)

cannot believe Mr. Vandenberg would not take the post if offered. At any rate, it is recalled that back in 1928, when the late Charles Curtis of Kansas was a presidential aspirant, he issued a stinging denouncement of Herbert Hoover, declaring the party could not afford to nominate a man like Hoover for whom it would have to apologize until election day. A few days later Mr. Curtis ate his words, and became vice-presidential candidate on the Hoover ticket.

Nevertheless, the Vandenberg statement appeared definitive, on its face. The Michigan Senator is a former newspaper man and used a journalistic term of "assignment" in his declaration, the word employed in sending a reporter to "cover" events.

Gives New Interview

As though to contrast his own definiteness of viewpoint with the alleged haze surrounding Landon policies, Mr. Vandenberg submitted to a new interview for a press association yesterday, giving sharp declarations on a variety of home and foreign problems.

Mr. Vandenberg's withdrawal leaves the field open for a number of vice-presidential possibilities on the prospective Landon ticket, among them Representative James W. Wadsworth of New York, Walter F. Edge of New Jersey, and Frederick Steiwer of Oregon.

Mr. Vandenberg declined to amplify his statement. Much of the speculation took the view that the Michigan Senator had finally decided to throw his strength to the stop-Landon drive of William E. Borah and Col. Frank Knox. In recent months Mr. Vandenberg has emerged as the leading compromise presidential nominee, despite repeated protestations that he was not a candidate.

Other Developments

Chief among other political events today was rising interest in the constitutional amendment movement, showing itself in both parties as the result of the Supreme Court's 5-to-4 rejection of the New York minimum wage law.

Another development was the resignation of Senator Daniel O. Hastings, Republican Senator from Delaware, as chairman of the party's senatorial campaign committee. Hastings explained he felt he should not hold the post, since he was up for re-election.

Lehman Signs Birth Bill

ALBANY, N. Y., June 5 (AP)—A bill governing birth registration, designed to eliminate the recording of illegitimacy of children in New York State was signed yesterday by Governor Lehman.

Hertzog Protests As Reich Calls Citizens to Colors

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN, June 5—Repercussions of Germany's demand for restoration of colonies were heard here today when Gen. J. B. M. Hertzog stated in the Assembly that a number of persons in Southwest Africa, including sons of naturalized British subjects, have been ordered to report in Germany for military service.

According to information from Windhoek, recruiting has been going on for some time. It is declared that German citizens and naturalized British citizens of German origin have received letters from the German Consul ordering them to report at his office for medical examination on pain of a fine of 150 Reichsmarks. Those who pass may be required to go to Germany to serve as conscripts in the German army.

General Hertzog in his statement today said that the South African Government is making careful inquiries.

32,000 Whites

Southwest Africa is under South African mandate and contains some 32,000 whites, of whom about 2000 are actually Germans. Several thousand more used to be German, but nominally accepted Union citizenship so as to be able to participate in the government of the country.

This is not the first time trouble has arisen. About two years ago local branches of the German National Socialist Party were found to be making their members swear "true and faithful allegiance to Adolf Hitler and unconditional obedience to him and those appointed over me by him." The party was subsequently banned by the Union Government.

For Return to Reich

A letter seized at the time, written by the local National Socialist leader, declared the Party's object was "to fight so that Southwest Africa could once more become German," and "to treat as a traitor everyone who does not think and act on this basis."

The introduction of conscription in Germany last year gave the malcontents another opportunity to make propaganda on behalf of the Reich.

It is hoped the report of the Commission of Inquiry, which investigated conditions in Southwest Africa last year, will soon be available and will indicate a way to curb what is regarded here as a serious menace to good relations with Germany and even to the safety of the Union.

Steady Campaign

During recent months there has been a growing anxiety here lest Southwest Africa should be thrown to the German Eagle in order to appease its colonial appetite which is being stimulated not only by a steady campaign inside the Reich but also by Adolf Hitler's constant references to the "colonial question" in his peace proposals.

The Union Government, however, is determined not to relinquish its mandate for Southwest Africa, control of which is held to be vital for military security of the Union.

Mercantile Navy Of Danes Turns To Motorships

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN—Denmark's mercantile navy, fourth largest in the world in proportion to population, is relying increasingly on motorships.

This little country pioneered in motor vessels, the Diesel motorship Selandia being built by the Burmeister and Wain Shipbuilding and Engineering Company in 1912.

Now more than 70 per cent of the world's total motorship tonnage is supplied with engines of the Burmeister and Wain type, built either by the company itself or by its licensees.

Motorships now represent more than 70 per cent of Denmark's merchant fleet in numbers and nearly 50 per cent in total tonnage.

Neither in Denmark nor in either of the other Scandinavian countries is there any form of government support for shipping. On the whole it is felt that Danish shipowners are against any subsidy. But there is nevertheless, it is reported, a strong movement in favor of subsidy to enable Danish boats to compete on the seas with those of subsidized countries.

Fiorenza Doomed to Chair

NEW YORK, June 5 (AP)—John Fiorenza, convicted of the murder of Mrs. Nancy Evans Titterton, author-wife of a broadcasting company executive, was sentenced today to electrocution at Sing Sing prison during the week beginning Monday, July 13.

How Republicans Distributed Their 1001 Party Delegates

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 5—Here is why and how the 1001 delegates to the Republican National Convention at Cleveland next Tuesday are chosen.

It was by a decision of the 1932 convention, formed on this intricate basis:

Four delegates-at-large from each state; two additional delegates-at-large for each Representative-at-Large in Congress from each state; three delegates-at-large each from Alaska, the District of Columbia, and Hawaii; two delegates-at-large from Puerto Rico; three additional delegates-at-large from each Congressional District casting 10,000 votes or more for any Republican elector in last preceding presidential election or for the Republican nominee for Congress in last preceding election; one district delegate from each Congressional District; and one additional delegate for each Congressional District casting 10,000 votes or more as above.

	Delegates at Large	Delegate from each Congressional District	Totals
Alabama	4	1	13
Arizona	6		6
Arkansas	4	1	11
California	4	2	44
Colorado	4	2	12
Connecticut	9	2	19
Delaware	9		9
Florida (1 from second and third district, and 2 each from the first and fourth districts)	6		12
Georgia	4	1	14
Idaho	4	2	8
Illinois (1 delegate from the Eighth Congressional District, and 2 from each of the 24 other Congressional Districts)	8		57
Indiana	4	2	28
Iowa	4	2	22
Kansas	4	2	18
Kentucky	4	2	22
Louisiana	4	1	12
Maine	7	2	13
Maryland	4	2	16
Massachusetts (1 delegate from the Eleventh Congressional District, and 2 from each of the 14 other Congressional Districts)	4		33
Michigan	4	2	38
Minnesota	4	2	22
Mississippi	4	1	11
Missouri	4	2	30
Montana	4	2	8
Nebraska	4	2	14
Nevada	6		6
New Hampshire	7	2	11
New Jersey	4	2	32
New Mexico	6		6
New York (1 each from the third, fourth, twelfth and thirteenth districts, and 2 from each of the 39 other districts)	8		90
North Carolina (1 each from the first, second and seventh districts, and 2 from each of the 8 other districts)	4		23
North Dakota	8		8
Ohio	8	2	52
Oklahoma (1 from the seventh district, and 2 from each of the 7 other districts)	6		21
Oregon	4	2	10
Pennsylvania	7	2	75
Rhode Island	4	2	8
South Carolina	4	1	10
South Dakota	4	2	8
Tennessee (1 each from the fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth districts, and 2 each from the first, second, third and fourth districts)	4		17
Texas	4	1	25
Utah	4	2	8
Vermont	9		9
Virginia (1 each from the first, second, third, fourth and fifth districts, and 2 each from the sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth districts)	4		17
Washington	4	2	16
West Virginia	4	2	16
Wisconsin	4	2	24
Wyoming	6		6
Alaska	3		3
District of Columbia	3		3
Hawaii	3		3
Puerto Rico	2		2
Total number of delegates			1001

Austria Furnishes 45 P. C. of Power Germany Imports

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—Despite the economic crisis and the tariff walls against international trade, one line of Austrian exports is prospering—the sale of electric current made from water. It has risen from 120,000,000 kilowatt hours in 1930 to 355,000,000 in 1935.

The proportion of the exported current to the total amount produced shows a similar curve; mounting from 7 per cent in 1930 to 18 per cent in 1935. This approaches the amount exported by Switzerland, which is 21 per cent.

Germans Saving Coal

The chief customer for Austria's electric power is Germany, of whose total import Austria furnishes 45 per cent and Switzerland 40 per cent.

One of the reasons for the increase in Germany's demand for Austrian current is a tendency in Germany to save coal for other industrial purposes, particularly for the chemical industry, which transforms coal into artificial motor fuel. Long-term agreements for supply of current have been concluded between Austrian and German interests.

Market in Yugoslavia

A Tyrol electric work TIWAG, for example, agreed in 1928 to supply for 25 years, 60,000,000 to $85,000,000 kilowatt hours to the Bavarian Works, but actually furnishes 120,000,000 a year. The Vorarlberg "Illwerke" exports more than 145,000,000 killowatt hours, providing thus the whole Rhineland as far down as Cologne with electric power. There are a number of smaller plants in the Alpine provinces at the northern frontier catering to Germany, also.

Austrian exports of electricity to Switzerland and Italy have practically ceased, but it is hoped to increase power sales to Yugoslavia, which is widening its industrial activities. Austria would be in a position to cater to Maribor, and to districts even farther south. Exports to Hungary and Czechoslovakia are also being considered.

Spring Visitors to Italy Exceeded 1934-35 Mark

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—Tourist travel to Italy fell off last year. Official records show that foreign visitors in 1935 numbered approximately 232,000 or some 21,000 fewer than in 1934.

This decrease, however, is said to have been practically wiped out by the increase of tourists during the first three months of 1936. The Easter visitors in particular were far more numerous than in either of the two previous years. Germans, Austrians, Hungarians, Swiss and French were most numerous. The number of British visitors was about the same as usual.

Dog-Racing Bill Vetoed by Lehman As Nonregulatory

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., June 5—Gov. Herbert H. Lehman today vetoed the dog-racing bill by Assemblyman Leonard W. Hall (R) of Oyster Bay, which was enacted by the 1936 Legislature. He characterized the measure as unsound, in that it set up no regulation for this form of gambling. This was one of the chief arguments advanced against the bill in the public hearing here last Monday, when various speakers contrasted the supervision of horse racing in this State with the proposal to legalize dog racing on a wide scale.

Lewis J. Valentine, New York City police commissioner, was one of the chief opponents of the Hall bill, having sent a message to the hearing through John J. Sullivan, second deputy commissioner, that the measure would legalize "an extremely low form of gambling." Commissioner Valentine asked the Governor to veto the bill.

Wilbur T. Clemens, general secretary of the New York State Council of Churches, also opposed the bill, declaring that if it were signed it would serve to retard moral reform. He scored the Legislature for passing this kind of legislation while ignoring "fine and splendid legislation it might have enacted."

Opposition to the measure also developed from residents of Garden City.

Lawyers Underpaid, N. Y. Survey Shows

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 5—Overcrowding of the bar has become so serious here that 10 per cent of 15,000 practicing lawyers are "practically on relief," the New York County Lawyers' Association reported in a survey published today. It described the local bar as "so overcrowded as to create a serious community problem."

Less than 1 per cent of the attorneys included within the field of investigation have incomes in excess of $50,000 a year and more than half have incomes of less than $3000, according to the report. To remedy the situation, the committee recommends various reform measures designed to increase the use of legal services and restrict admission to practice. Among these are:

1—Imposition of a "quota system" to retard the number of new attorneys entering the profession.

2—Higher standards of admission to the bar.

3—Greater use of lawyers for judicial appointments, receiverships, refereeships, and commissioners.

4—Establishment of legal-aid clinics.

5—Use of unemployed lawyers for temporary research projects in legal subjects.

Junior Chamber Elects Holman To Presidency

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 6—After a day of discussing business-making plans for the coming year, electing a new president and listening to oratorical attacks upon and defense of the New Deal, the 1500-odd delegates to the National Junior Chamber of Commerce annual convention here tossed aside their work last night to enjoy the city's hospitality.

In an election which for a time threatened to get out of control, Walter E. Holman of Portland, Ore., was elected president of the organization for the coming year. Midwest delegates displayed their political strategy when they tossed up a smoke screen in favor of the retiring president, Allen Whitfield of Des Moines, Iowa, but finally conceded when another man from the West was assured the nomination.

Rosengren Withdraws

Roswell P. Rosengren of Buffalo was nominated from the floor but withdrew in the face of the strong western opposition. In the pre-election discussion Mr. Rosengren, a vice-president, was believed to have the inside track for the presidency.

Mr. Holman has been a vice-president of the national group four times and is a former president of the Portland Junior Chamber. The election and group meetings occupied so much time that the election of vice-presidents and directors was postponed until today.

Tom Wallace, editor of the Louisville (Ky.) Times, censored the attack made June 4 by Harper Sibley, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, on New Deal policies. Asserting that he thought it was bad form to make a political issue before a non-political organization. Mr. Wallace pointed out some of the benefits which the New Deal has given the majority of the people, and labeled Mr. Sibley's talk as the utterance of "big business."

New Deal Defended

"I didn't come here to make a political speech," he said. "I don't understand this to be a political organization. Mr. Sibley praises the achievements of the old deal and the 'boundless opportunities for expansion and growth, with a minimum of regulations and hampered restrictions, etc.' My response is that that system has produced mel on-cutting for the few through exploitation of the many. It has produced racketeers in utilities financing, which make TVA inevitable, and racketeers in investment banking, which makes refinancing inevitable."

Taking an entirely different slant, Jay Norwood "Ding" Darling, of Des Moines, Iowa, cartoonist and advocate of game conservation, made a stirring plea for protection of the nation's natural resources.

Darling's speech was received favorably by the delegates. He spoke of things that he enjoyed, hunting and fishing and urged the junior chamber members to get behind a strong, definite conservative program.

Sees Nation a Desert

"At the rate we are going," he warned, "it will take only 25 years until all our national hunting and fishing is exhausted. We are making a desert of the North American continent that in a short time will make the land as barren as the Gobi Desert. The engulfing reach of industrial and urban developments is ruthless, and the destruction of the soil, the fisheries and hunting grounds is self-destruction, and man abolishes nature at his own peril," Mr. Darling declared.

Harland Bartholomew, city planner from St. Louis, Mo., urged the delegates to help make the American cities more livable. He said: "The plain facts are the majority of our cities are not desirable places in which to live because of the excessive exploitation of real estate, in which no definited thought is given to beauty. This is not necessary. Cities need not be ugly."

For many years a bitter foe of the TVA development, Forney Johnson, attorney, of Birmingham, Ala., criticized this power project as a restriction hampering individual enterprise.

Tax Bill Battle Nears Last Stage

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 5—Five or six more hours of debate ought to be enough to pass the big tax bill in the Senate, Administration leaders concluded today. From the Senate it goes to conference with the House, where the final battle will occur.

Leaders expressed the hope that by the time Congress ends its series of recesses over the Cleveland convention, agreement will have been reached between Representatives of House and Senate so that a prompt vote may be taken around June 15.

Following the services for former Speaker Joseph W. Byrns, the Senate resumed its discussion. Final action either tonight or tomorrow is confidently expected. The Senate has already approved all sections of the tax bill from the finance committee save those relating to taxation of corporations.

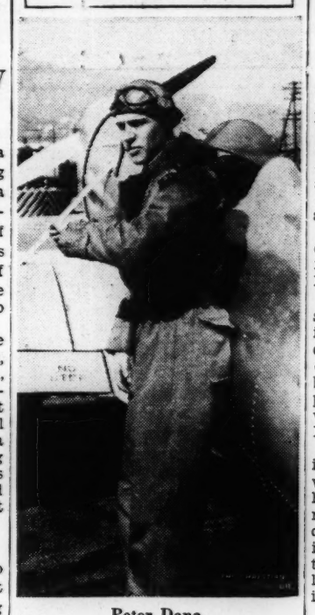
South Carolina House Overrides Four Vetoes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Massing its action to save time, the House recently overrode four of Governor Johnson's vetoes by a single ballot of 66 to 20, approving road reimbursement bond acts for Dorchester, Chester, Horry and Darlington Counties.

A subsequent Senate vote of 21 to 8 made the Darlington act law. Dorchester, Horry and Chester acts, already approved by the Upper Chamber, became law immediately. Members acquiesced unanimously to permit the roll call on the Dorchester vote to represent their sentiment on the others.

Record Breaker



Peter Dana

Who Recently Set a New Aviation Record for Junior Pilots on His Canada-to-Mexico Flight

Flying Grandson Of Longfellow Sets Junior Air Mark

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Flying a Menasco-powered Ryan S-T monoplane, 20-year-old Peter Dana, on May 22, established his claim for a new three-flag record for junior pilots over the Canada - to - Mexico hop, which he negotiated in 12 hours and 34 minutes elapsed time.

The former record was claimed by Frank Kurtz, University of Southern California athlete, with a Menasco - powered Waco-F, made last Oct. 9.

Young Dana took off at 4:01 a. m. Pacific Standard Time from Vancouver, B. C., and landed at Agua Caliente at 4:35 p. m. He reported fuel stops at Seattle; Medford, Ore.; and Reading, Merced and Glendale, Calif.

A well-known New Hampshire flier, he is the great-grandson of Richard Henry Dana and Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. He already holds the transcontinental west-east elapsed time record for junior pilots by a 34-hour flight made May 23-24, 1935, from San Diego, Calif., to Boston, using the same plane which broke the Canada-Mexico mark. He reports the model is of standard commercial type in every respect, and on neither flight did he have such special equipment as radio, blind-flying instruments, or long-range fuel tanks.

WPA Resumes in New York With End of Controversy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 5—Resumption of operations by the Works Progress Administration in the Borough of Queens was begun today after settlement of a dispute between Victor F. Ridder, Relief Administrator, and George U. Harvey, Borough President, that had halted construction projects and caused the transfer of relief workers there to other districts.

Intervention by Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia and an exchange of letters between the two officials preceded the agreement, ending the official phases of a controversy over the quality of work done by relief employees of the Works Progress Administration in the borough. However, a personal issue between Mr. Harvey and Mr. Ridder, which resulted in a slander suit for $250,000 filed by the former, was still unsettled.

Several days will elapse before the relief program can be operated at capacity in Queens, officials said, explaining that 5000 workers already have been transferred from the borough and 6000 additional transfers ordered. According to the agreement, transfers were canceled and the workers ordered to return to their former posts.

Only 2 per cent of the work done by the relief organization was involved in the dispute, Mr. Harvey said in a letter to Mr. Ridder. He expressed regret that criticism of such a small portion of the work should have led "to difficulties affecting so many individuals."

U. S. Probes Charge Of Cotton 'Peonage'

FORREST CITY, Ark., June 6 (AP)—Accompanied by a State Ranger escort, special Assistant United States Attorney General Sam E. Whitaker came to the East Arkansas cotton fields today to investigate Southern Tenant Farmers Union charges of "peonage."

Gov. J. M. Futrell said he welcomed the federal investigation of conditions in the area affected by a union-sponsored cotton choppers' strike. He detailed Assistant Superintendent Bob LaFolette of the State Rangers to accompany Mr. Whitaker on his trip.

The special investigator entered the area with local officers reporting "all quiet" and crop experts commenting that chopping in many sections was completed for this year.

The union (not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor) demands a daily wage of $1.50 for the choppers.

Government Control Of Private Industry Is Assailed by Knox

LAKE FOREST, Ill., June 6 (AP)—Col. Frank Knox, candidate for the Republican presidential nomination, told Lake Forest University's graduating class today that "bureaucratic control of private business" and "public debt with the dread consequence of heavy taxes" jeopardize youth's opportunities.

The Chicago publisher, in an address prepared for delivery upon his receipt of an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, asserted:

"There are two things today which serve to prevent youth from having the fair chance to which he is entitled. One is government control of private business through bureaucracy. Such control tends to prevent the introduction of new inventions. It is hostile to new ideas. It limits future expansion.

"The other thing which retards individual progress is public debt with the dread consequences of heavy taxes. Taxes crush enterprise, retard progress, absorb profits and deny that fair chance to which youth is entitled. One of the evil results of the wholesale spending policy of the last three years is the burden it will impose upon the next generation."

Colonel Knox said prosperity had returned to Great Britain in a greater degree than to any other industrial nation because a policy of "excessive" government spending had been supplanted by one of economy

He blamed the Administration for "creation of the greatest debt any nation ever incurred in the history or the world."

Nation Pays Tribute To Byrns at Nashville

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 6 (AP)—Tennessee's capital paid tribute today as Joseph W. Byrns came home to a final resting place among his native hills.

Following the special congressional train was a special bearing President Roosevelt, coming to honor his political associate and long-time personal friend. Thousands gathered in the city from adjoining states as well as from Tennessee.

"The Comet" Celebrates

"The Comet," the New Haven's streamlined train, celebrated its first anniversary yesterday by making its regular six round trips between this city and Providence. During its first year, "The Comet" has traveled more than 133,000 miles, and has carried approximately 100,000 persons.

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Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Real Italy Desires Assurance of Peace

Do the People Want War?
Third of Six Articles

Italy and Austria

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—A Fascist intellectual, with a profound knowledge of the Italian people, when asked what Signor Mussolini would do in the future to keep the national enthusiasm aflame if Herr Hitler's proposals for a 25 years' peace in Europe were accepted, replied with conviction: "What could create greater enthusiasm among the Italian people than the certainty that peace would be assured to them for so many years?"

Making allowance for the overwhelming force of the high pressure propaganda from Rome that makes the true feeling of the people almost impossible to determine, these words probably do reflect the attitude of the Italian people toward peace and war. Despite all appearances to the contrary, the people, whether considered as a whole or as individuals, are inclined toward peace and are decidedly pacifist and opposed to warlike adventures.

Strong Family Ties

Private and state education, and the propaganda in the schools and in the press, may give an opposite impression, but fundamentally the Italian, to whatever social class he may belong, is peaceable, loves the work of peace, and believes more in the possibility of an improvement in the conditions of his country by means of work than in its glorification by means of war.

The overwhelming majority of the Italian people is so strongly bound to its family life and feels itself so far removed from militarism, that it generally considers war as a state of barbarism and identifies peace with civilization. Such views have been expressed to the writer by a large number of Italians when questioned if they liked war.

No Military Caste

A characteristic symptom of this state of things in Italy is seen in the fact that there has never existed in the country, and does not exist even today, when the entire nation seems to be completely militarized, a military class which enjoys special privileges. Militarism in Italy is, if at all, considered as the job of the professional soldier, and not, as in some other countries, the hall-mark of a privileged caste with particular rights.

The Italian would not tolerate a military caste so strong as to have a decisive weight when it came to deciding whether there should be peace or war. In short, the soldier in Italy is considered in the same light as the artisan or the bourgeois professional man. The militarist attitude never prevailed over that of peaceful activities, and often, indeed, it was held in less esteem. Compulsory military service is performed as a duty of the citizen, but nothing more.

Public Projects Preferred

Moreover, the fact that the Italian people does not willingly exchange the instruments of work for arms has been recognized by Signor Mussolini himself. One of his speeches best received among the mass of the Italian people was that delivered some years ago at the inaugural ceremony of a great land reclamation work in the Pontine marshes. Speaking of the work of the spades and picks, the Duce exclaimed: "This is the war that we prefer."

It is certain, however, that the new generation of Italy is growing up in an atmosphere which it is impossible to call pacifist. Children and youths are being taught that they must not believe in peace and that only war is destined to give glory, power, and wealth to their country. What fruits this new education and this new mentality may give in the future is already being indicated today in the Ethiopian conflict.

"Pacifist By Nature"

It is to be doubted, however, whether Fascism will succeed in completely transforming a people absolutely peaceable by conviction into a warlike people. A well-known foreign writer, while attending the Italian grand maneuvers last year at Bolzano, on seeing the imposing gathering of troops, came out with this remark: "I have known Italy for nearly 40 years and I must say that the Italian people is pacifist by nature. Perhaps Mussolini will succeed in transforming it into a warlike people. We shall see. But I strongly doubt it."

That the Italian people is averse to war in the true sense of the word, that is, the war of conquest, while there is no limit to its combativeness when it comes to defending the homeland against foreign domination, invasion or intimidation, is sufficiently clear from past and recent history.

Saw Rights Threatened

The war in East Africa is the latest of such proofs. When it became clear from the preparations being made that the dispute with Ethiopia was bound to end in war, there was no enthusiasm in Italy among the people, and a pacific settlement of the controversy, with the proper safeguarding of Italian rights, was the solution preferred by the people.

Only when the dispute with Britain arose, and when the Italian people, thanks to effective propaganda, were led to believe that England was opposed to what they held to be their legitimate rights, did the Italian people accept the war which otherwise would not have found great favor among them. The Italian people are persuaded that this war has been neither desired nor willed by Italy, but has been forced upon her.

Pacifism, although it has been condemned and repressed by Fascism, still exists in Italy and is felt by all with the exception, perhaps, of the rising generation.

War Abhorred in Austria Despite Militaristic Moves On Part of Government

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—Do the Austrian people want war? Surely not, is one's first answer. They are a friendly, easy-going, culture-loving folk, and there could be but one answer to that question.

Yet, disconcerting militaristic rumors are heard here, conscription has been again announced by Chancellor Schuschnigg and "dark clouds hang over Austria," it is said.

So the answer to the question propounded must be proved.

Include Politics in Objections

Just then a friend, who the day before had returned from a trip in the mountain provinces, dropped in. The people there not only do not want war, but they don't even want politics.

Why should Italy or England or Germany decide what we should do, they ask? Why can't we live in peace and do our work? Why should we have an army?

There is already so much poverty in the country that if we could only have the money that would be used for an army, to use it for the poor, there would be help for all, they assert.

Blame Put on Arms Industry

I was interested to hear what the people around town might say, so I went forth on a little tour. A taxi driver was cleaning his car, but he kindly gave me some directions about a street, and we were soon in a friendly conversation. He certainly did not like the idea of a new war, and he had hated the last war when he was in the army. He said:

"We Austrians don't want a war, it's only the armament industries that want it. If another war should come, and if we were unwillingly driven into it, we proletarians would join together in a brotherly way at the front and not fight. The rich who want the war know that exactly and greatly fear this possibility."

At lunch at a restaurant my waiter, a young man under 30, said he would not like to have a war and be in it, but what could he do if it came and he had to go?

Would Refuse to Serve

A young workman, not much older, sat near me and emphatically declared he would not go to war even if they tried to drive him into it, because he thoroughly abhorred it.

He expressed his opinion that conscription had come into force again because so many young men were in need of work, and so, to supply this need, the army would be welcomed by a few unemployed.

Another day I took a little trip to the country to talk to a farmer or two. I met one who had served in the World War and had not been wounded. He abominates war and thinks only the armament industries and the high state officials want it. He, too, volunteered his opinion on the conscription, and thought it was being introduced because so many unemployed youth need bread and work. He didn't think a war was coming.

"Fodder for Cannons"

On my wanderings I stopped to look at flats. A young portier struck his fist so hard on the table that there could be no doubt that he does not "dream of being fodder for cannons." Nor any of his companions, he said.

The next concierge assured me Austrians detest war. He felt sure there would not be another war, but if they had to go, what could they do? They were not asked by the authorities. He said he didn't think of war, nor did he like to speak of it, that Austria had no money, and the people wanted food and not arms.

No One Wants War

At an art exhibition a young man told me that students love beauty and don't want to interrupt their studies and work with the slaying of human beings. A teacher, also visiting the exhibition, said he was against war, and bitterly regretted that he would probably soon have to stop his teaching for a while to study military service. And if war came, what could he do, but obey?

I took stock of my "conversations," and found a great similarity. I had discovered not one person wanting war. Many didn't even want to think about it, while all were hoping it would not come. The younger men were not happy about the conscription, some looked upon it with resignation and many with bitterness.

The Austrian folk do not want war!

Articles in this series are appearing three times a week.

Moscow Backs Reds Joining United Fronts

(Continued from Page 1)

of them believe that the "proletarian dictatorship" which is their ideal can be attained without civil war. And they may be expected to attempt to overthrow any "bourgeois" government by force when success appears probable.

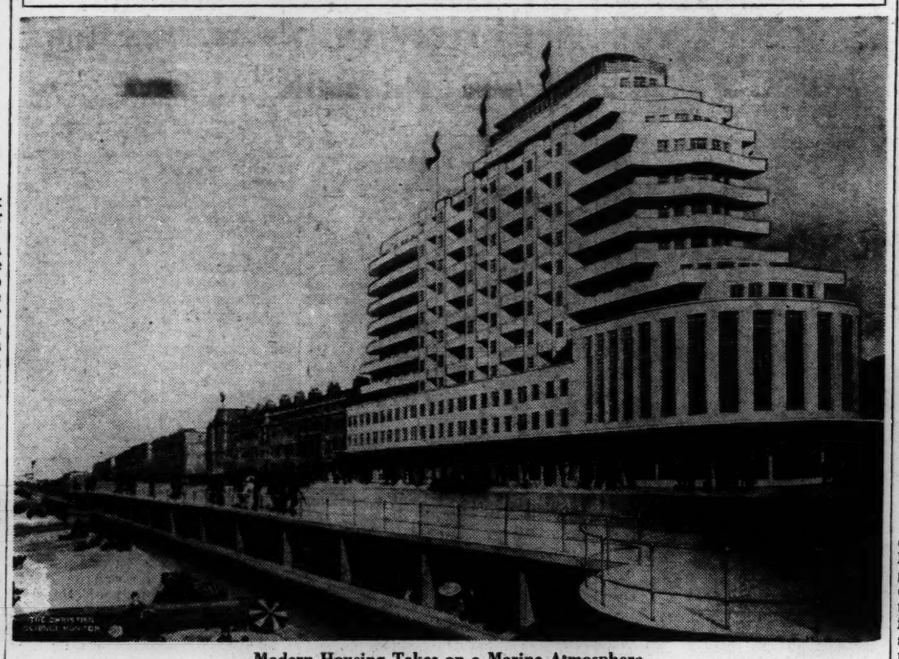
Harmony Advantageous

But Communists are firmly disciplined; the Communist International accepts unquestionably the dictates of Joseph Stalin and his associates. Its members will work harmoniously in the united fronts just so long as Moscow directs them to do so.

Joseph Stalin is chiefly interested at present in solidifying the Soviet regime in Russia. He says, and apparently believes, that if warfare does not interrupt the experiment in Russia, other countries will eventually set up their own "proletarian dictatorships." He is therefore not anxious to force the pace of "world revolution."

So long as Moscow maintains this position, the Communist International therefore becomes a stabilizing factor in European and world politics, working for peace and parliamentary democracy in those countries which remain democratic. Moscow's influence has transformed the Communist International from an extreme revolutionary body into an organization helping to prevent violent revolution of the Fascist type. Of course, Soviet leaders do not publicly admit this, but they know it is true.

Land 'Liner' Looks Down on English Coast



Modern Housing Takes on a Marine Atmosphere
The Stories Certainly Look Like the Decks of a Ship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LEONARDS, Eng.—Work is under way on a block of service flats at St. Leonards-on-Sea which will have the appearance of a land liner. The flats will take a year to build and the site cost £70,000, while the building is to cost £150,000. Nearly 200 flats, ranging from £90 to £250 a year in rent, will be self-contained—in fact, the building will be a town in itself with a restaurant having accommodation for 600 diners and shops and premises for all normal requirements.

The architects have endeavored to get away from stereotyped design. The structure will be the highest residential building in England—150 feet high.

Blum Pledged To Nationalize War Industries

(Continued from Page 1)

makers through increased government orders for war supplies are not being shared with the laborers in the form of higher wages.

Negotiations Off

Efforts to settle this dispute in the steel trade have broken down temporarily. Proprietors of the syndicate broke off negotiations when workers refused to evacuate the plants as agreed. In consequence, scores of thousands of workers in automobile factories and allied metal industries in and near Paris, who had resumed work early in the week, again went on strike.

Good Humor Prevails

All the big department stores and many branch retail stores in Paris are shut today and occupied by salesgirls who appear to be amusing themselves thoroughly. In fact, the good-humored attitude of the strikers is one of the most remarkable features of the movement along almost every line. With an amazingly efficient organization, the Labor syndicates are distributing to the locked-in strikers not only food and drink, but accordions and other musical instruments.

The general good humor is not confined to the strikers. The Parisian populace also has in general taken the inconveniences caused by the stoppage of certain services with amused equanimity. Only yesterday when the absence of papers gave a free course to wild alarmist rumors did a portion of the French public begin to get panicky.

Pursue With Strikers

This tolerant attitude on the part of the public is attributable to the fact that the strikers' main demands are felt by most people to be justified. The drastic deflation policies of successive governments during the last three years has seriously reduced the income of a major part of the working classes, while living costs have failed to fall proportionately. The general living standard of workers in France is decidedly lower than in America or Britain.

However, the situation is by no means laughable and the adjustment will not be easy.

Demands by Employers

Several important syndicates and industrial proprietors have sent strongly worded messages to the Government and the city authorities denouncing the "stay-in" strikes as "illegal and revolutionary" and demanding that the Government restore order and respect for the laws of property by forcing strikers to evacuate their plants. This the Government has refused to do, and the Paris Municipal Council, which is predominantly Socialist and Communist, has even approved the workers' demands and has taken steps to supply strikers with food and other necessities.

Can Spread Be Checked?

The important question now is whether organized labor leaders can control the spread of the strikes. If the essential services such as food supplies, public utilities and transport can be kept going and orderly discipline be preserved in other industries, then the movement should spend itself soon and without serious incidents. The outlook for the less immediate future, however, will be clouded if the Communist organizers attempt to press their advantages beyond their original demands.

Blum Ousts Tannery, Bank of France Head By His First Decree

PARIS, June 6 (AP)—The replacement of Jean Tannery as governor of the Bank of France with Emile Labeyrie, a former Finance Minister, was one of the first decrees submitted for signature by Premier Léon Blum to President Albert Lebrun.

The removal was interpreted as the first step in the new Socialist Premier's program to revise the bank's statutes to break control of the "200 families," the term Leftists apply to shareholders who elect the institution's regents.

A Cabinet session at the Elysée palace was attended by President Lebrun who signed both the order for M. Tannery's removal and the decree setting up the Ministry of National Defense.

M. Tannery was named Honorary Governor of the Bank, a customary proceeding.

Distinguished Career

M. Tannery, veteran French financial expert, became governor of the bank in January, 1935, after the resignation of Clement Moret. Previously he was director of the Sequestered Funds Division.

When he took over the office, Mr. Tannery formulated a policy of discounting Treasury bonds and accepting them as collateral.

This year he opposed a governmental plan to borrow £40,000,000 ($200,000,000) from British financial interests and refused the use of the bank's gold to guarantee a loan by Sweden which France was reported seeking.

In March he denied that he would resign his position and his friends said then "if the Government wants him out it will have to remove him." The French loan from the British was completed in February.

M. Tannery participated in all important conferences of Government officials during the last few months as attempts were made to shut off the flow of gold from the country. He approved the increase in the bank's discount rate last month from 5 to 6 per cent.

Blum's 10-Point Program

Premier Blum announced today that he will introduce into Parliament next week bills providing for the following.

1. Political amnesty, demanded particularly by the Communists.
2. A 40-hour week for labor.
3. Collective labor contracts.
4. Paid vacations.
5. A public works plan including scientific laboratories, sports facilities and tourist attractions.
6. Nationalization of the armaments industry.
7. Higher prices for farm products such as meat, milk, and wine through boards similar to the Wheat Board.
8. Longer compulsory education.
9. Revision of the Bank of France statutes "guaranteeing a preponderance of national interests in its management."
10. A revision of the decree laws to relieve government job holders and war veterans whose pay and pensions were cut.

La Salle Souvenirs Sent to Texas Fair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS — Souvenirs of La Salle, famous French explorer of the American Middle West, have been sent by France to the Texas Centenary Exposition in Dallas.

A French delegation is to visit the exposition during the summer to present these souvenirs to the State of Texas as a gift from the French Government. The exhibit includes a bronze copy of the medallion in the Cathedral at Rouen, La Salle's native city; a painting of "La Salle Reaching the Shores of Texas," and a seventeenth century etching of the explorer from the French State Collection.

There are also a number of old maps, sketches and mementoes of La Salle's voyage down the Mississippi and into Louisiana and part of Texas. The entire exhibit is to be given to the Texas Historical Museum.

Roosevelt Field-Montreal Good-Will Flight Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — Mayor LaGuardia of New York City has accepted the honorary chairmanship of the general committee sponsoring the Roosevelt Field-Montreal International Good-Will Flight which will arrive at Cartierville Airport, near Montreal, June 20 and 21. As a gesture of good will between the metropolis of Canada and the metropolis of the United States, Mayor LaGuardia has been invited by Mayor Houde of Montreal to accompany the flight and has consented to come.

Sanctions Cause Increased Unrest Among Italians

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—With the opening of the seventh month of the "unjust, absurd, useless, and also dangerous" economic siege there are renewed appeals in Italy to the League of Nations and to the sanctionist countries individually to swallow their false pride and to put an end to a situation which is admittedly retarding the work of collaboration in Europe and the world at large.

Probably no Italians with any political experience really expected that the League would revoke sanctions when the Council met in the second week in May, within a few hours of the further rebuff administered by Benito Mussolini in his proclamation of Italian sovereignty over Ethiopia and of the assumption of the imperial title by the House of Savoy.

Added Pinprick

Some soreness has been, however, created by the inclusion in the resolution of the Council of the paragraph announcing the maintenance of the existing sanctions, for the time being. It is felt here that the inclusion of this paragraph was an additional pinprick which is no way materially altered the situation, and which in the interests of future reconciliation, might better have been omitted.

But Italian opinion, as a whole, has, during the last few days, been increasingly preoccupied by the indications in some of the principal sanctionist countries, and particularly in Great Britain, of a strong current of thought favorable not only to the maintenance but, according to some reports, to the extension of sanctions.

The existence of this current of thought is, moreover, regarded as the more disquieting because various writers in the British press are quoted as warning the public that even the maintenance of sanctions must lead inevitably to war. There does not seem to be present justification for such an alarmist view.

Italy Would Resist

It may certainly be taken as axiomatic that any attempt to wrest from Italy her Ethiopian conquest would immediately be resisted by this country with all the forces at its disposal.

Signor Mussolini has committed the Italian royal family and the nation as a whole far too deeply for any possible withdrawal or even compromise. It may also be predicted with confidence that any extension of sanctions would lead at least to a very serious situation, if not directly to war. There is not, however, any reason at present to suppose that the maintenance of the existing sanctions would lead straight to war. There has been nothing in any of the official utterances of The Duce to support this view. Indeed, the favorite theme in the Italian press has been and still is that sanctions are an avowed failure which have in many ways galvanized Italian industry and technicians into increased productiveness and inventiveness, and that such minor hardships as have been imposed upon the Italian people will soon be set off in great part by the rapid exploitation and development of the abundant resources of Ethiopia.

"Too Much Talk of War"

At the same time there can be equally little doubt that, if the existing sanctions were to be maintained indefinitely, popular opinion in Italy would grow more restive and exasperated than it is today. Messages from London to the Italian press describe British opinion, within and without the Cabinet, as being sharply divided upon the attitude to be adopted toward Italy, and one correspondent recently informed his newspaper that "it is premature to say whether sensible opinion will prevail or not. For the moment there is too much talk of war, and such an idea is occasioning much too few protests."

In all these circumstances developments in London, Paris and elsewhere are being watched with the most minute attention, and Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin of Great Britain in particular is adjured to make the weight of his position and authority felt so that Europe may have Italy back again in her midst as an element of tranquillity and active constructiveness.

Italy Also "Waging War"

But while there is a general outcry in this country against the maintenance of sanctions, there is no disposition to revoke the counter-sanctions adopted as a reprisal. The Directorate of the Fascist Party has just circulated instructions to all party leaders over the country to intensify the struggle for the national economic emancipation in all fields of production and consumption, "with the exclusion of the products of the sanctionist countries in a permanent and irrevocable manner."

The economic siege of sanctionism, we have been told over and over again, has been and remains a deliberate act of war. The same definition can scarcely be refused in logic to the Italian counter-sanctions, so that in effect the sanctionist countries are being attacked for continuing their deliberate act of war while at the same time they are bluntly informed that Italy proposes to wage war upon them in perpetuity.

It is becoming more and more difficult to give a normal interpretation to the daily assurances that Italy does not threaten anybody.

Back in Cabinet

By Russell, London
Sir Samuel Hoare
Who Becomes Britain's First Lord of the Admiralty

Recall of Hoare Held Setback To Pro-Sanctionists

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 6 — A heavy swing-over to the right in the make-up of the British Government is seen in Sir Samuel Hoare's appointment as First Lord of the Admiralty, announced yesterday.

It had long been expected that Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin would sooner or later make this appointment—thereby strengthening a somewhat weak Cabinet and gratifying his own natural inclination to restore to high office a loyal comrade whom he found himself reluctantly obliged by popular outcry to throw over six months ago. Nevertheless his doing so at such an early date has been somewhat of a shock to that large section of public opinion here which regards Sir Samuel Hoare as standing for coming to terms with Italy.

See Blow to Sanctions

The comment today consists chiefly of an expression of satisfaction among anti-sanctionists and of regret amongst those who think a declared aggressor state should not to be allowed to defy the laws of civilization with impunity.

Nevertheless it is also recognized that the situation has changed essentially since last December and that although in his much criticized agreement with France's former Premier Pierre Laval, from which he has never since recanted, Sir Samuel showed his willingness to surrender a large portion of Ethiopia to Italy, it by no means follows that as a good British Empire man—as he also undoubtedly is—he would consent to the much larger territorial annexations now claimed as a "fait accompli" by Premier Benito Mussolini of Italy.

Geneva Stand Recalled

Although, therefore, Sir Samuel as head of the British Admiralty will necessarily have a large voice upon such a burning question as that of whether the British fleet should remain in the eastern Mediterranean, where it represents continued pressure upon Italy, it is still hoped in Left Wing circles that there may be no reversal of the policy of collective sanctions which Sir Samuel himself underlined at Geneva last September.

This hope has been strengthened by estimates put forward upon the high financial authority here today, showing that the Italian Government's total reserve of gold and foreign assets is now down to £70,000,000, which is being depleted at £6,000,000 monthly, so that the present pressure, if maintained, should become critical before next winter.

The weightiness of the influence which Sir Samuel brings to the Cabinet is seen in the suggestion made among Right Wing Conservatives that there is now for the first time a possible alternative to Mr. Neville Chamberlain for the Prime Ministership, if, as expected, Mr. Baldwin carries out his known desire to retire after the Coronation next summer.

British Motorcade On 2000-Mile Trip In Canada and U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Arrangements have been made in this city for the one-day visit here on Aug. 4 of the group of 85 British motorists, with 40 British cars, who are making a 2000-mile trip through the eastern United States and Canada this summer. Graham Lyon, president of the financial agency Autocheques, and executive committee member of the Junior Car Club of Great Britain, on whose suggestion the trip was organized, was here recently to make these arrangements, and drove over the entire 2000-mile route himself in America.

Landing from the Queen Mary on July 27 at New York, the group, including women as well as men drivers, will visit Washington, where President Roosevelt will receive them, thence going to Philadelphia, Wilmington, Baltimore and Detroit, he explained, and from Toronto will continue to Ottawa and Montreal leaving the latter city to return to England on the Duchess of Richmond.

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Ghezzi Keeps Up Fine Golf In Open Play

BALTUSROL GOLF CLUB, Springfield, N. J., June 6 (AP)—Victor Ghezzi, Deal, N. J., professional and co-leader at the halfway mark with Ray Mangrum, shot the outgoing nine of his third round in 35, one under par, to keep in front of the field in today's decisive battle for the United States open golf championship.

Ghezzi, with a previous 140 for 36 holes, was thus five under par with a 45-hole total of 175. He gained two shots on Johnny Revolta, the P. G. A. champion from Chicago, who added an outgoing 37 to his previous aggregate of 141.

Ray Mangrum, losing his touch on the greens, was out in 38, two over par, on his third round. The Dayton (Ohio) professional thus dropped out of the lead, for the first time. At that stage, with 178 for 45 holes, Mangrum trailed Ghezzi by three shots and was level with Revolta.

Although out of the running, as a result of his 150 for the first two rounds, Johnny Farrell, the home club pro and a former national champion, gave the folks something to cheer about by cracking par with a 70. Out in 33, Farrell had a great chance to blast the new course record, but a pair of sixes, on the eighth and eleventh, were costly. He had a 54-hole total of 220.

The Massachusetts open champion, Harold (Jug) McSpaden, who had 146, tossed off his fleeting prospects with an outgoing 39, three over par.

Another dark horse passed out of the running when Ted Longworth of Portland, Ore., shot the first nine in 39, on top of 145.

The oft-equaled record of 33 for the first half of the course was touched again by Herman Barron of White Plains, N. Y. Barron had 147 for 36 holes.

Today's Scores

(a) Indicates amateur.

Dick Metz, Chicago	147	73	220
Willie Hunter, Culver City	148	77	225
Clarence Doser, Rochester	147	78	225
Albert Huske, Chicago	151	76	227
Johnny Farrell, Springfield	150	70	220
Ed Dudley, Philadelphia	151	78	229
Jimmy Thomson, Shawnee-on-Delaware, Penna.	147	71	218
Bill Burke, Cleveland	148	72	220
Joe Ezar, New York	150	73	223
Charles Lacey, Great Neck	148	77	225
Charles Schneider, Concordville	148	82	230
William Schuchart, Omaha	151	81	232
Jack Toomer, Waynesville N. C.	148	78	226
John Kinder, Plainfield, N. J.	149	77	226

California Crew Seeks Fourth Win At Poughkeepsie

BERKELEY, Calif., June 6 (AP)—Modern Argonauts in search of glory, University of California's oarsmen set off tonight for Poughkeepsie and the first swing of national eight-oared competition eventually to produce America's Olympic Games entry.

On the broad shoulders of the Californians rests the greatest responsibility of all. They're defending champions, in both a national collegiate and international sense.

To uphold the prestige earned by two boatloads of predecessors, the 1936 California crew not only must win the ancient classic of the Hudson but must sweep through the Olympic trials and then set the victory pace in the all-nations competition at Grunau, Ger.

It's a herculean task, in the eyes of Coach Carroll M. Ebright—one of almost impossible proportions. As the diminutive leader sees it, his crew rates only a long and outside chance of coming through the sternest tests of all-Olympic year.

In fairness to his present crew, Ebright is reluctant to compare it with those of 1932 and 1928. But to other observers the 1936 oar-benders do not appear to be in the same class with their predecessors. The height, weight and sheer power are there but thus far the spark that fires championship co-ordination has been lacking.

For the last three times, California crews have pulled shells to victory in the Poughkeepsie regatta. Failure to win this year will shatter Ebright's fondest dream—that of equaling the record of four successive wins made by Cornell.

Bonthron to Compete Again After Long Rest

NEW YORK, June 6 (AP)—Princeton's Bill Bonthron, on the sidelines for a year, returns to foot-racing competition in the annual spring games of the New York A. C. at Travers Island today.

The world record-holder for 1500 meters starts his bid for an Olympic team berth in the three-quarter mile special with Chuck Hornbostel of Indiana and Harvard, Harry Williamson of North Carolina, and Bill Ray and Lou Burns of Manhatton listed as rivals.

For Bonthron the race will be a warm-up for the resumption of his mile rivalry with Glenn Cunningham and Gene Venzke in the Princeton invitation meet a week from today. Although Bill has been out of competition since the 1935 outdoor season, he has been working out regularly on New York tracks.

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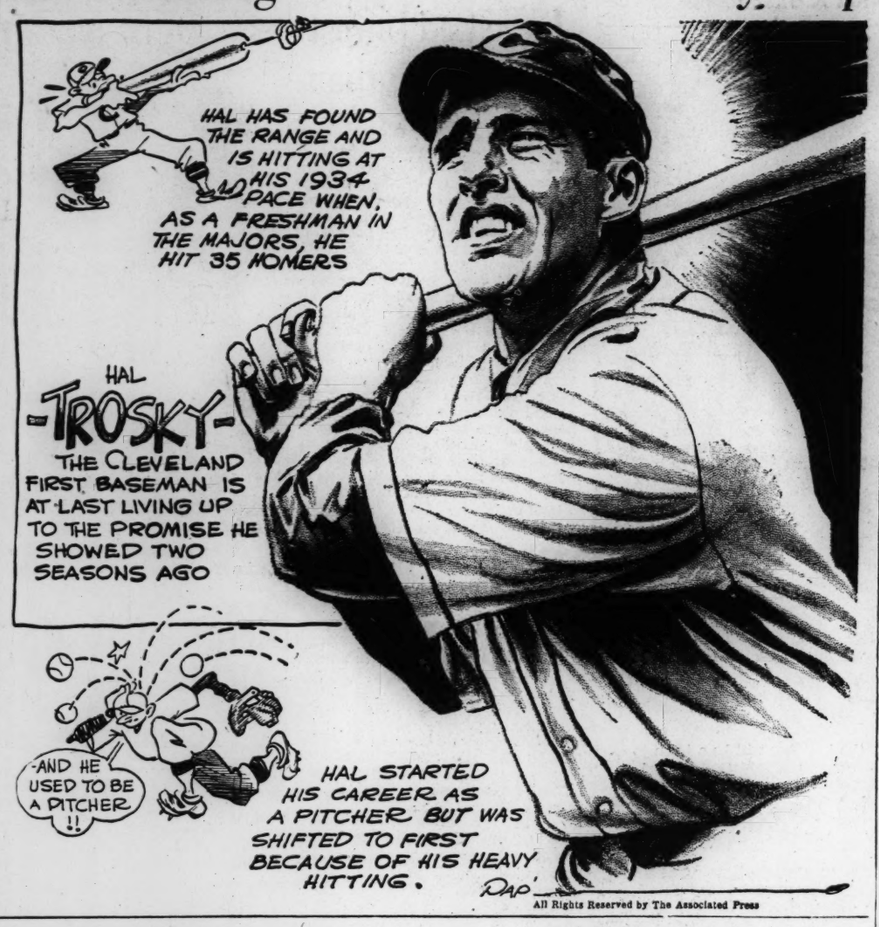
HAL HAS FOUND THE RANGE AND IS HITTING AT HIS 1934 PACE WHEN, AS A FRESHMAN IN THE MAJORS, HE HIT 35 HOMERS
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Cronin's Play at Shortstop Steady Since Return to Game

By Edwin Rumill

The forced layoff that kept Joe Cronin out of the Red Sox lineup for five weeks unquestionably was an unpleasant experience for Joe himself, but it is becoming more apparent every day that the incident was a great "break" for the Boston club in its struggle to win the American League championship.

When Cronin was injured in the second game of the season, a majority of the customers in the Fenway Park stands agreed that the young manager would be more valuable to his team running things from the bench. This assertion was encouraged by the unsteady manner in which Cronin played the infield through the spring training season and in the two contests after the regular campaign started.

Missed Joe's Hitting

Perhaps the judgment of the fans was correct. At any rate, Eric McNair covered shortstop in a capable way through the five weeks Cronin was on the sidelines. The team won enough games to stay close to the leading Yankees in the flag race.

But the club felt the loss of its pilot's potent bat. He is a great hitter with men on base. The club's weakened pitching staff missed the runs Manager Joe was in the habit of driving home.

In the second game of the recent Cleveland series, Cronin started at shortstop and played through nine innings. It was the first time he had done that since April 14. He handled three putouts and one assist at short, and although he fumbled one grounder, the error was not harmful.

The following day he took two chances without misplay. Yesterday, as the Red Sox opened their three-game engagement with the Chicago White Sox, Cronin accepted seven chances, pulling Pitcher Jack Wilson out of several troublesome spots. Joe's throws to first base were accurate, which is probably more important than the fact that he picked up ground balls with the ease and precision of a well-oiled machine.

In the four-game winning streak run up by the Red Sox, Cronin's leadership, fielding and batting have been a leading factor. That sojourn on the bench hastened, instead of handicapped, Joe's comeback. There seems no reason why he shouldn't continue to the heights he attained while wearing the uniform of the Washington Senators.

Briefs

The victory over Chicago yesterday, in which Cronin played a leading part, was the seventh straight for the locals over the White Sox this season. Today and tomorrow these two clubs continue their series with a single game at Fenway. Tomorrow's contest will probably be featured by a pitching duel between Wes Ferrell and Ted Lyons, two of the smartest hurlers in the majors.

* * *

On Monday, the Detroit Tigers will come into Boston looking for trouble, and no doubt they will find it. A doubleheader is scheduled for the opening day of the series, starting, as usual, at 1:30 o'clock. Bob "Lefty" Grove will pitch one game on Monday in search of his ninth victory. The Tigers also play singles here Tuesday and Wednesday. The St. Louis Browns will close the western invasion the following Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday.

* * *

Much discussion was caused yesterday over the strategy of Manager Jimmy Dykes of the White Sox in passing Heinie Manush to get at Jimmy Foxx. It was in the seventh inning and Cooke was on third base and Cramer on second. Many fans thought it laughable to walk Heinie to pitch to the slugging Foxx.

* * *

But after considering the strategy thoroughly, it should be admitted that Dykes knows his business. By filling the bases, the White Sox had a better chance for a double play; Manush had previously made a hit in the first inning and Foxx had not; Manush, a left-handed batter, was more likely to hit safely against the right-handed pitching of Sugar Cain than Foxx, who slugs from his right side, and last but not least, Heinie has been hitting more often of late than Jimmy. The move looked bad, however, when Foxx lined a single to right field and scored two runs, but under the same circumstances Dykes would probably do the same thing again.

Staff Photo

Joe Cronin

Mrs. Thorne Wins Golf Title

HARTFORD, Conn., June 6 (AP)—Mrs. Jonathan Thorne of the Longmeadow (Mass.) Country Club captured the Connecticut state women's golf championship yesterday. She defeated Mrs. W. K. Cook of Hartford, 7 and 6, in the scheduled 36-hole final. Mrs. Thorne competed in the tournament for the first time. She succeeds Mrs. George L. Austin of Hartford, who was unable to defend her title.

Basketball School at Springfield

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 6 (AP)—Springfield College will sponsor a basketball clinic from 2 to 6 p. m. on Thursday, the fifth. Ray Oosting of Trinity, Dale Lash of Wesleyan and Ed Hickox of Springfield are among the college coaches who will discuss various branches of basketball.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Alvin Krueger took first round lead in national open at Oakmont with 71.

Three Years Ago

Babe Ruth hit eleventh home run to take major league lead.

Five Years Ago

Southern California won N. C. A. A. track title as Frank Wykoff ran century in 9.6s.

Green Passes Up Tiger Town Meet

PRINCETON, N. J., June 6 (AP)—Asa S. Bushnell, director of athletics, announced yesterday the withdrawal of Milton Green, Harvard track captain, from the 400 meter hurdle event in the Princeton University invitation track meet on June 13. Green withdrew, Bushnell said, because of the recurrence of a knee injury.

Bushnell announced that Glenn Hardin of Louisiana State had been shifted from the quarter-mile dash to the 400 meter hurdle event. Hardin holds the worlds' record of 50.6s in this event. Robert Sawyer, Pennsylvania track captain will fill Hardin's place in the quarter-mile field which is composed of Ray Ellinwood, University of Chicago sophomore; John Hofstetter of Dartmouth; Jimmy Lu Valle of U. C. L. A., and Eddie O'Brien of Syracuse.

William Daly, University of Detroit, was added to the mile field of Bill Bonthron, former Princeton runner; Gene Venzke, University of Pennsylvania; William Ray, Manhattan College, and Glenn Cunningham, formerly of Kansas University.

Name the All-Stars

All-Star players representing the American and National Leagues are to play a game at Boston National League Park, July 7, and the baseball fans of the country have been asked to vote for the players who are to make up the two teams. The teams will be composed of 21 players each and 16 of each team are to be selected by popular vote, the others being named by the managers of the teams.

In casting your vote, each player must be named for a certain position unless he is one of the three utility players. It must also be remembered that each of the eight teams in each league must have at least one player in the lineup of its league. All ballots must be received not later than June 20, and they should be mailed to the All-Star Baseball Editor, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

American League		National League
.....	first base	.....
.....	second base	.....
.....	third base	.....
.....	short stop	.....
.....	util. inf.	.....
.....	left field	.....
.....	center field	.....
.....	right field	.....
.....	util. outf.	.....
.....	util. outf.	.....
.....	catcher	.....
.....	catcher	.....
.....	pitcher	.....
.....	pitcher	.....
.....	pitcher	.....
.....	pitcher	.....

Name.....

Street.....

City..... State.....

BASEBALL
FENWAY PARK—TOMORROW, 3 P. M.
RED SOX vs. CHICAGO
Seats at Fenway Park Kenmore 0332

Polo Forces Will Rely On Eric Pedley

By Geore E. Timpson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 6—When the American polo team rides forth at Hurlingham on Wednesday, for the first battle for the historic Westchester Cup on British soil since the days of the Waterburys, the result will depend chiefly on a Californian whose rapid rise to the top of the game has furnished one of the greatest sensations of that sensational game.

Eric Pedley, of the Midwick Club, is now denitely installed as No. 1 of the team, and his performance is looked upon as one of its most important features. In recent practice, his spectacular scoring has astonished the British experts, and if he continues to display his skill, as every American expects he will, there will be absolutely no question of the retention of the cup by the United States Polo Association, the present possessors, for another year at least.

This game at Hurlingham is the result of a graceful gesture by the association. Up to this time, the deed of gift for the trophy from the Westchester Polo Club, provided that the play should take place in the country of the holder, but two years ago the association waived this clause, and offered to send a team to Great Britain this year for the purpose of establishing the international battle on a fairer basis. Hereafter, the play will alternate between the two nations, without regard to the possession of the cup.

Other Newcomers

Pedley is not the only newcomer in the international team this year, as with Thomas Hitchcock Jr., and most of the other heroes of the past unable to go over, Robert E. Strawbridge Jr., the new chairman of the Polo Association and the captain of the team, has decided to rely, with fine wisdom for the further development of the sport, on the younger stars who have recently come to the front as the result of the development of college polo to its present proportions, and Michael G. Phipps, Stewart B. Iglehart, and Elbridge T. Gerry are making their first appearances in this match as internationalists.

The remaining member of the team is Winston E. C. Guest, who has had experience as a substitute against England in 1927, and back in 1930, as well as against Argentina. Phipps is at No. 2, and Iglehart at 3, with Gerry also available at No. 1 or 3. Strawbridge is with the team, and until recently, was a possibility at back.

Play will start Wednesday, with the second game on Saturday, and a third if necessary, on June 20.

U. S. Tournaments

Meantime, two more series of real importance are now under way or about to begin on this side of the Atlantic. The Third Westbury Challenge Cup of the Meadow Brook Club June tournaments, will be staged beginning this afternoon, when the Aknusti team, captained by another of the younger stars, J. C. Rathborne, will meet Old Westbury, with the veteran internationalist, Devereux Milburn, as its leader, while Tommy Hitchcock, Jr., with Greentree, will confront Roslyn, with E. A. S. Hopping, at Sands Point on Sunday, while at Meadow Brook, East Williston, with William Post, 2nd, will encounter Stephen Sanford's Hurricanes. All these games are payed without handicap.

A week later, the national intercollegiates at Governors Island will begin with Yale meeting Harvard, while Princeton and West Point will be the opposing teams the following Wednesday, with the finals on Saturday, June 20. This will bring forward a new crop of coming stars, as among the members of the teams are J. Peter Grace Jr. and Peter Dominick, sons of famous sires, on Yale, F. Skiddy von Stade Jr., and the young Gerry twins, Henry and Edward, whose brother is now abroad, for Harvard, Julian Peabody, grandson of Thomas Hitchcock Sr, and nephew of the internationalist, on the Princeton team, while A. H. Wilson Jr., son of Col. Jingles Wilson, who has been the moving force in Army polo for many years, is the star of the Cadets.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

The Standings (three leading batters in each league):

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Terry, Giants	27	70	16	30	.429
Sullivan, Indians	29	96	13	39	.406
S. Martin, Cards.	35	115	29	46	.400
Di Maggio, Yanks	30	144	34	55	.382
Medwick, Cards.	45	187	28	70	.374
Radcliff, W. Sox.	30	115	22	43	.374

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	32	15	.681
Boston	30	18	.625
Cleveland	24	21	.533
Detroit	25	23	.521
Washington	25	23	.521
Chicago	21	23	477
Philadelphia	14	29	.326
St. Louis	13	32	.289

Results June 5

Boston 8, Chicago 6
Washington 6, Detroit 2.
New York 4, Cleveland 3.
Only games scheduled.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	30	15	.667
New York	26	19	.578
Pittsburgh	24	21	.533
Chicago	22	21	.512
Boston	22	25	.468
Cincinnati	21	24	.467
Brooklyn	19	28	.404
Philadelphia	18	29	.383

Results June 5

Boston 10, Cincinnati 4.
Pittsburgh 14, Philadelphia 8.
Chicago 12, Brooklyn 3.
St. Louis 9, New York 2.

Amherst and Mass. State

AMHERST, Mass., June 6 (AP)—Amherst and Massachusetts State meet on the latter's field today in their second baseball clash of the season. Amherst won the first game, 9 to 8. Michell for Amherst and Balavich for State are probable starting pitchers.

Mass State Elects Thacker

AMHERST, Mass., June 6 (AP)—Edward J. Thacker of Winthrop was elected captain of next year's track team at Massachusetts State College at a meeting of letter men yesterday. Thacker runs the 220 and 440 and anchored last winter's relay team.

Sporting Around The Hub

Red Sox Being Repaid

JOE McCARTHY, famed manager of the New York Yankees, once predicted that Dusty Cooke would become one of baseball's greatest players. Joe maintained that Cooke had the build of a powerful hitter and the speed of a deer, a remarkable combination. The Yankee pilot was impressed by the easy, yet effective, manner in which the big youngster swung at a pitched ball. McCarthy liked the way he sprinted down that first-base line.

Staff Photo

Dusty Cooke

The New York leader, however, never had the experience of developing Cooke to stardom. When still a rookie, Dusty was injured, and upon returning to the Yankee fold he was unable to live up to McCarthy's predictions.

In 1933, the young outfielder was traded to the Red Sox. On the numerous occasions when he was inserted in the Boston outfield, Cooke looked like the part of a great player one day and like a minor leaguer the next. But he kept trying. No one hustled more than Dusty.

Today the Red Sox are being repaid for their patience with Cooke, and, after waiting several years, it appears that McCarthy was right. Under the guidance of Joe Cronin, the husky left-handed batter's average has soared to .326. His throwing, which always was weak, is improving. Fenway Park has a new favorite. His name is Allen Dusty Cooke.

Bruin Sale Off

Talk concerning the sale of the Boston Bruins has subsided to less than a whisper. The greatest obstacle blocking the purchase is the capital gain's tax whereby a sizeable lump of cash would be deducted from the purchase price. With the sale off Art Ross will remain as general manager, Frank Patrick has gone as coach, and a new coach will be appointed.

Eagles Retaliate

Boston College broke into a batting spree yesterday that sent Long Island University baseballers home with a 16-6 trouncing. . . . The Eagles' decisive victory over the New Yorkers more than atoned for an early-season defeat. . . . Boston College collected 15 hits. . . . Long Island nicked Fred Bonin for eight.

Crimsons Try Again

Crimson and Purple colors flew high this afternoon at Cambridge . . . Holy Cross and Harvard diamondites met in their 52nd annual game . . . The Crimson boys are out to avenge a 15-to-4 beating at Worcester early this spring.

Longwood Busy

The tennis courts at Longwood Cricket Club will see plenty of action this afternoon . . . The men's state doubles tournament gets under way with some excellent teams, including defending champions Sam Fitch and Ray Bidwell, participating.

College Baseball Results

Boston C. 16, L. I. U. 6.
Holy Cross 7, Springfield 5.

Where to Dine

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Farm Women End Meeting on Note Of World Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 6—More than 7000 members of the Associated Country Women of the World were on their way home to a score of nations today convinced that their third triennial conference here this week had planted valuable seeds for world peace.

The international conference of farm women, largest ever assembled, was brought to a close just at sundown yesterday with colorful ceremonies on the bank of the Potomac River near the Lincoln Memorial. As the sun sank behind the Virginia Hills, spokesmen for farm women from three nations predicted that each delegate would carry home to her community fresh inspiration for rural living and a richer appreciation of what country women in other lands are doing and thinking.

Haven From Politics

"It is interesting to note," declared Baroness Henry Schroeder, of England and Germany, and vice-president of the ACWW, "that whereas we live in a troubled world, restless with political difficulties, internal and external misunderstandings, we countrywomen have found too much common ground to want to discuss these differences, or even criticize in our minds the doings of governments. As in a shady oasis in a thirsty desert, we can withdraw from political strife within the far-flung boundaries of our association."

Fru Marie Michelet of Norway, pointed out that "it is not around the conference tables of politicians that peace or hatred are built up; it is in the hearts of men and women. We have the handling of this world-ruling spirit in our homes," she told the women, urging them to say "no" to "every little thought, word and deed which takes away love and joy and bring peace of heart, home and community into danger."

Far Flung From Results

Speaking for the American delegates, Mrs. Edward Young, of Milton, N. Y., former president of the New York Federation of Home Bureaus, said that for the first time in the nation's history, "the farm woman's voice has been unmistakably heard in Washington." She spoke a word of appreciation for the men folk on the farms who so felt the importance of the occasion that they let their wives come to the capital at the busiest season of the farmer's year. The audience laughed when she told of a letter one delegate had received from her husband plaintively inquiring, "Where are the pumpkin seeds?"

"The results of this conference," said Mrs. Young, "will never be measured, as its influence will be far beyond computation, and its echoes will reverberate for years to come, telling the world that the promotion of the ideals of home life by those who lose self in generous enthusiasms, with love for all mankind, is the leavening power that will bring in the longed-for day of universal brotherhood of men."

International Touch

Mrs. Young, who has been a guest at the White House during her stay in Washington, carried President Roosevelt's farewell to the women, whom he had greeted at the outset of the conference last Monday.

National anthems of many lands were played by the U. S. Navy Band as the foreign delegates, some of whom have traveled half way around the world said good bye to their newly-made American friends. Officers and official delegates to the conference will stay in the Capital until Monday for a business session at which Mrs. Alfred Watt, of Canada, is scheduled to be re-elected international president of the association. All next week they will have opportunity of visiting farm homes in nearby Maryland and Virginia. Later a number of the English delegates will go on to visit the school of home economics at Cornell University and the birthplace of the woman's institute movement, at Stoney Creek, Canada.

Rural Problems Studied

Before adjourning yesterday, the women divided themselves into discussion groups to consider such universal rural problems as the vandalism of city visitors, electrification, use of natural resources and unemployment. Mrs. Watt stressed the importance of teaching city people how to behave in the country. Assimilating town people, both those who come for week ends and those whom the depression has sent back to the land, so they will be a real part of country life is a major problem, she said. Many of the delegates recounted personal experiences with the destruction of property and disorder left in the wake of city visitors.

Cost of bringing electricity to the farm, preferences for various pieces of equipment, need of educating rural people in the use of different kinds of equipment, and ways in which electricity may be used to increase income in the farm home were discussed at the electrification meeting. Increase in farm income through electrified poultry houses, heating of turkey runs by electricity, electric brooders, hotbeds, sheep-shearers and seed-corn grinders was reported. Practically every farm in Switzerland has electricity, Mrs. M. D. Rohner, Swiss delegate, said.

Use of Resources

Another group studying ways of turning natural resources of the farm into useful objects heard about pottery made from North Carolina clay deposits, home-made vinegars from wild plums and crab-apples recommended by Illinois farm women, and sweet potato ice cream—a Georgia favorite. Mrs. Hugh Patterson, of New Zealand, told of her countrywomen's use of three years' shearings of wool, unsalable because of low prices. Hand spinning, knitting and weaving have been revived and quilt and mattress making have become very popular, she said.

At their final business session yesterday, the women adopted two resolutions, one calling on all members of the association to send to the central office at London "all articles on how education is being or could be brought to the farm child out of reach of schools either for primary or secondary education," and another recommending that the executive committee inquire into the possibility of collecting facts and statistics on the subject of nutrition.

Cantonese Armies On Drive North

By the Associated Press

Shanghai, June 5

SOUTHERN Chinese armies drove north today, the Domei (Japanese) News Agency reported, and occupied four towns in Hunan Province.

The provincial armies from the Canton Government Provinces, Kwangtung and Kwangsi, met little or no opposition in their marches.

The Seventh Kwangsi Army moved northwest toward the major city of Hengyang after occupying the towns of Chiyang and Cheenhu, the Japanese Agency said.

Simultaneously Kwangtung forces were reported to have taken the southern Hunan towns of Liuchow and Yunching, moving toward Laiyang on the newly-constructed Hankow-Canton railway.

1130 Midshipmen Start on Cruise

ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 5 (AP)—With 215 ensigns and 25 second lieutenants added to the officer personel of the Navy and Marine Corps, the June week activity at the Naval Academy ended yesterday.

Within an hour after the 261 graduates had received their diplomas and Bachelor of Science degrees, the exodus of June week visitors began.

A few visitors remained to see the 1130 midshipmen of the new senior and sophomore classes embark today on the battleships Arkansas, Wyoming and Oklahoma for a summer practice cruise.

50,000 Texas Children To Sing at Centennial

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANYON, Texas—Three thousand boys and girls, representatives of almost every city, town and village in 25 Northwest Texas counties, joined voices here recently in the greatest sing-song for public school children ever held in this part of the state.

The sing was one of a series being held throughout the state as a part of the music program of the state department of education and preliminary to the great Texas Centennial sing-song to be held June 13 at Dallas when 50,000 Texas school children will broadcast Texas songs over national and international radio hook-ups to every part of the world.

World Relations Institutes Grow To 10 This Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, June 5—The fast growing interest in world problems has led the American Friends Service Committee to increase to 10 the number of the Institutes of International Relations sponsored by it each summer. They will be held in a chain of colleges extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific. There also will be one special Institute of Race Relations at Swarthmore College, following the regular session.

The institutes average about 11 days in length, and their overlapping schedules make it possible for some of the lecturers to take part in several of them. Among these are J. Emlyn Williams, Central European correspondent for The Christian Science Monitor; Julien Bryan, nationally known traveler and photographer who has recorded six visits to Russia in his movie films; Dr. Herbert F. Fraser, professor of economics at Swarthmore; Dr. T. Z. Koo, leader of Christian missionary movement in China and a noted interpreter of the international implications of events in the Orient; and Mary Goodhue Cary, who has served for several years in the Friends' International Center in Berlin.

Other Lecturers

Among other experts on different phases of international affairs who will lecture in one or more of the institutes, according to present schedules, are Toyohiko Kagawa, famous leader of Christian and cooperative movements in Japan; Dr. William M. McGovern, explorer in Asia and South America and now associate professor of political science at Northwestern University; James P. Pope, Democratic United States Senator from Idaho and a member of the Senate munitions investigating committee; Frederick W. Norwood, past president of the Free Church Council of Great Britain and Wales; Norman Thomas, twice Socialist candidate for President; Clark M. Eichelberger, secretary of the League of Nations Association; Hornell Hart, of Hartford Theological Seminary, and Jeannette Rankin, first woman elected to Congress.

Developments in the Orient are being given special consideration this year by such men as Dr. George H. Blakeslee, who was attached to the Lytton Commission of Inquiry sent to Manchuria by the League of Nations; Grover Clark, former editor of the Peking Leader, as well as by Dr. Koo and Dr. Kagawa.

Peace Speakers

Speakers from organized peace movements will include Dr. Walter W. Van Kirk, director of the National Peace Conference; Dorothy Detzer, executive secretary of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom; Mildred Scott Olmstead, national organizing secretary of the same group; Harry Terrill of the National Council for Prevention of War; and Roswell P. Barnes, former secretary of the Committee on Militarism in Education.

The student body of the institutes always has been composed largely of journalists, teachers, ministers, college students and program chairmen of service and women's clubs, together with other community leaders.

One of the primary objectives of the American Friends Service Committee when it initiated the institutes six years ago, was to "educate the educators"—and through them to "reach the masses and in some degree to quicken their interest and make them articulate on issues which vitally concern everyone."

Drive Against War

Last year the average enrollment in each of the nine institutes was about 155 men and women who were selected because of their outreach in their own communities. The purpose of the institutes was stated to be to aid in the development of "a basic program of education against war and toward international cooperation which is necessary if the causes of war are to be eliminated."

In announcing the institutes for this summer the service committee states: "Courses offered are divided into three categories dealing with: (1) Facts relative to the present international situation; (2) methods of peace education and the resources of the peace movement; and (3) the spiritual dynamic of the motivation for working toward the elimination of war."

Institute Dates

The places and dates of the institutes are as follows: Duke University at Durham, N. C., June 8 to 19; Bethel College at Newton, Kan., June 9 to 19; Grinnell College at Grinnell, Iowa, June 17 to 26; Northwestern University at Evanston, Ill., June 22 to July 3; Swarthmore College at Swarthmore, Penna., June 22 to July 3; Wellesley College at Wellesley, Mass., June 23 to July 3; Mills College at Oakland, Calif., June 23 to July 3; Whittier College at Whittier, Calif., June 30 to July 10; Reed College at Portland, Ore., July 6 to 16; at Nashville, Tenn., in private buildings, July 5 to 7.

The special Institute of Race Relations will be held at Swarthmore College from July 5 to July 25.

To the institutes at Duke and Grinnell this month will go most of the several hundred Emergency Peace Volunteers before they are sent out into the field this summer by the Youth Section of the Emergency Peace Campaign. The Volunteer organization is an outgrowth of the "Peace Caravans" sent out during the past 10 summers by the American Friends Service Committee.

'Buffalo Bill' Cleared Of Union Spy Charge

AUSTIN, Texas, June 6 (AP)—"Buffalo Bill"—his critics called him a union spy—was victor this week in the State Court of Civil Appeals over those who sought to bar him from the Texas centenial because he fought against the South.

The court dissolved an injunction which had prevented centennial officials from placing Mrs. Gertrude Vanderbilt Whitney's equestrian statue of Col. William F. Cody on the exposition grounds at Dallas.

Promoters of World Peace

© Underwood

International Institute Speakers

Dr. T. Z. Koo — Dr. Herbert F. Frazer — Clark W. Eichelberger

Long Island Fete Marks 300 Years of Steady Growth

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 6—Observance this month of the 300th anniversary of the first European settlement on Long Island rounded out its first week with a dinner in Brooklyn sponsored by the Long Island Tercentenary Committee tonight. The celebration will be continued throughout the summer, however.

It was in 1636 that two residents of Nieu Amsterdam, the Dutch colony on the tip of Manhattan Island, crossed East River and established themselves at the head of Gowanus Bay, now a part of Brooklyn. William Adriaense Bennett and Jacques Bentyn were the first settlers, and they called their new home Breucklen—thus pioneering the settlement of an island that three centuries later was to have a population of 4,500,000 persons.

Committee Appointed

In commemoration of this event, Gov. Herbert H. Lehman appointed a Long Island Tercentenary Committee to arrange a suitable program. To make the committee fully representative, it was enlarged to include residents of the four Long Island counties of Kings, Queens, Nassau and Suffolk. County committees then were set up to arrange parades, dinners and other celebrations.

Congress authorized the minting of 100,000 souvenir half-dollars, which have been distributed throughout the four counties at $1 each.

From Brooklyn Heights, opposite the skyscrapers of lower Manhattan, to the lonely waters off Montauk Point, Long Island each year has become increasingly a part of New York social and economic life. Thousands who work in Manhattan make it their home, and to Manhattan, on the other hand, it is a land of beaches, parkways and golf clubs.

Recent Development

The development of this vast area, so close to the greatest metropolitan district in the Western Hemisphere, gained its greatest momentum during the last 25 years, for it has been during the past quarter century that rapid transit and railroad communications have made suburban development possible.

Brooklyn Bridge was opened in 1883, linking the important cities of Manhattan and Brooklyn, to be followed by other East River bridges, railroad tunnels and transit tubes. All of these facilities permitted crowded Manhattan to expand eastward, which it did under the pressure of high rentals and to the lure of grass and green trees.

Bridge, linking Manhattan, the Bronx and Queens, is expected to accelerate the development of Long Island, while added impetus to the same movement should follow the building of proposed vehicular tubes beneath the East River to connect Queens with midtown Manhattan.

Residential Area

Meanwhile, Long Island is moving ahead steadily to make itself even more attractive as a residential and vacation area. Large sums of money available for relief work in recent years have been spent in improving the highway system and extending local improvements. The Long Island State Park Commission has added constantly to the attraction of its system of playgrounds, which are scattered over the entire island.

Having been swept suddenly into the status of a large urban community, Long Island retained many of its older buildings, and it was to these historical places that the tercentenary celebration is giving specia attention. Among them is the birthplace of Walt Whitman, American poet, in West Hills, and the home of John Howard Payne, author of "Home, Sweet Home," in East Hampton.

Society Asks Return Of Patriotic Fourth

NEW YORK, June 5 (AP)—A nationwide campaign to revive "Old-fashioned Independence Day celebrations" was announced yesterday by the Defenders of Democracy, self-styled "national, nonpartisan, patriotic organization of volunteers pledged to restore governmental and economic sanity."

Louis M. Bailey, national director, said an "old fashioned" observance of Independence Day, with parades, picnics, patriotic addresses and fireworks, would be an "effective antidote for an ever-increasing drift toward alien philosophies in our National Government."

The organization also planned a countrywide showing of anti-New Deal murals. Listed among the sponsors of the organization was Mrs. George Howard, president of the New England Society.

Correct Thinking Called Road to Safe Driving

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, June 5—Correct thinking offers the only solution of the traffic accident problem, John N Blair, chairman of its board of directors, declared before the Allegheny County Grand Jurors' Association's final meeting of 1936. "There is just one rule for safe driving," he said, "and that is to think."

"Nearly every automobile accident is the result of thoughtlessness in one form or another," Mr. Blair held. "The safe driver is always alert and cautious. He is courteous and considerate of the safety of others, particularly children and the aged."

Completion of the Tri-Borough

Graduates in Rush For Bricks of Razed Los Angeles School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Graduates of Los Angeles High School, who were students when it was situated on Fort Moore Hill between 1891 and 1917, are treking back to their alma mater to get souvenir bricks of the old red building now being demolished.

Since removal of the high school to the western part of the city, the site has been used for three schools: an elementary, a junior high, and a corrective boys' institution. The razed building housed the junior high, which is to be replaced with a modern structure.

Hundreds of alumni, including many prominent citizens, have already obtained the mementos of their school days.

From a belfrey overlooking the business section, workmen have removed and crated the old bronze bell, which was cast in Boston in 1858 and brought around the Horn. It is to be placed in the new Central Junior High School building.

Proper pomp and ceremony will take the old corner stone to a place of honor on the present grounds of Los Angeles High School.

Diesel Train Plans Pushed in Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PERTH, W. Aust.—C. W. Reeve, chairman of the board and managing director of the British Associated Equipment Corporation, has announced that the company will extend its Australian branch.

Under this project marketing will cover the manufactures of motorcar bodies, electric motors and other equipment made in Australia. Only the heavy forgings which at present cannot be sufficiently economically wrought in Australia, will be imported.

The initial contract signed by Mr. Reeve is for the supply of 20 electric trolley buses for Adelaide. Further orders have been obtained for the building of 70 buses.

The expansion of the present plant in New South Wales will cost £250,000 principally for the installation of machinery for the building of Diesel trains. Ultimately it is intended to undertake the manufacture of aeroplanes in Australia. Sixteen Diesel trains have been ordered by the New South Wales Government Railways.

Brockton Girl Honored

AURORA, N. Y., June 6 (AP)—Mary Hastings Porter of Brockton, Mass., has been awarded the Eugenia Allison Lee Cup by vote of the entire student body of Wells College. The cup is awarded annually to the senior who, "in the highest sense," best represents Wells College. Miss Porter is president of Collegiate, the student government association at Wells.

Publicity Expert Explains $255,000 Fees From A.T.&T.

WASHINGTON, June 6 (AP)—Thomas R. Shipp, Washington publicity man, explained today what he did between 1920 and 1931 to earn $255,000 in fees from the American Telephone & Telegraph Company and the Pennsylvania Bell Company, its affiliate.

Payment of the fees was disclosed at a hearing yesterday in the Federal Communications Commission investigation of the utility. Samuel Becker, special FCC counsel, asserted that Mr. Shipp received $86,000 for a five-year study of telephone conditions in Indiana where he "knew the politicians."

Mr. Shipp said today that a "large part of my work," for the telephone company was done in Pennsylvania between 1921 and 1931. For this he received $169,000.

"In Pennsylvania," he told reporters, "I worked out a general program (of publicity) helped with advertising, sat in on conferences and offered suggestions."

He added that many of the ideas he evolved later were adopted by the A. T. and T. for use throughout its organization.

Mr. Shipp said that in Indiana the telephone company was "in a hole" when he went there in 1920.

"They told me," he continued, "that they were losing $1,000,000 a year and they wanted me to go out and find out about the situation.

"Naturally, just like a newspaper man covering a story, I tried to cover all angles. I got the attitude of the utilities commission—some of whom I knew—talked with the Governor and the heads of the Democratic and Republican committees."

Mastery of Writing Prized by Editors Above Trade Skill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., June 5—Newspaper editors would prefer to have prospective editorial workers pass college years studying basic subjects, and learning to write simple, effective English, than to have them take specialized instruction in journalism, according to the conclusions of a survey made jointly by two professors in New York universities and published today.

Disapproval of journalism courses by many newspaper editors also was reported by the survey, which was conducted by Dr. Burges Johnson, chairman of the department of English, Union College, and Dr. Helene Hartley, professor of education at Syracuse University. The study was aided by a grant from the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching.

The two investigators found that instruction in college composition usually is provided by teachers whose ability to write has not been the basis of their selection, but who have special knowledge of some historical phase of English literature. They found that college instruction in English was likely to be most defective in the earlier years, when it is particularly desirable to have sound training.

A. F. of L. Offers Mild Reproof To Defiance of Lewis Faction

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 6—The course of rivalry between the industrial and craft union factions within the ranks of organized labor took an unexpected turn today when the open defiance of regular American Federation of Labor leadership by John L. Lewis and his Committee for Industrial Organization was met by a mild reproof.

In view of the fact that William Green, president of the federation and leader of its conservative craft union faction, had delivered an ultimatum to the C. I. O. group ordering its dissolution by last Wednesday, it was generally expected that the action of the C. I. O. in undertaking organization of the 500,000 workers in the steel industry would lead to an open breach.

Ultimatum Ignored

The ultimatum to disband was ignored by the Lewis forces. On top of that they yesterday concluded an agreement with the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, the union nucleus in the steel industry, which in effect shuts the A. F. of L. entirely out of the steel organization campaign.

But this double defiance brought forth from Mr. Green a statement which merely explains that it is now impossible for the unified strength of the federation to be placed behind the steel organization campaign, and goes on to state that:

"All will await with interest the final outcome of this new organization drive of the committee for industrial organization in the steel manufacturing industry."

Reconciliation Move

Outside observers immediately speculated on whether this might signify an admission of defeat on the part of the Green faction in the federation and the first move toward a reconciliation with the powerful forces led by Mr. Lewis. If this interpretation is correct, today's development would almost inevitably lead to dominance of the federation by the industrial unionists.

Opposition to the doctrine they represent has been successful in every federation convention of recent years, but the strength of the industrialists has increased steadily and now has reached the point where its advocates are ready to break away from the federation unless their views are officially recognized and provision made within the federation for the permanent establishment of industrial unions. At present such unions have only temporary status. The craft unions never have officially renounced their right under the A. F. of L. constitution to parcel out the members of the existing industrial unions among themselves.

Open Break Likely

Such speculation ignored, however, the feelings of many of the craft union leaders, who expressed privately a determination to demand the expulsion from the federation at the earliest opportunity of the nine unions now participating in the C. I. O. In some quarters it was predicted that they would succeed in forcing this open break in the ranks of organized labor on July 8 when the council of the federation next meets.

In the meantime Mr. Green may personally assume the role of conciliator.

Danes Open Regatta To Six-Meter Yachts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN—The committee of the Royal Danish Yacht Club has extended to the owners of six-meter yachts an invitation to participate in the International Regatta, or "Sound Week," which will take place here from July 28 to 31.

King Christian has presented a "point cup" to be awarded to the boat obtaining the best points in the four races.

Cups also have been presented by Princess Caroline Mathilde and her husband, Prince Knud, for the best points in the first two days obtained by the foreign boats, and in the last two days.

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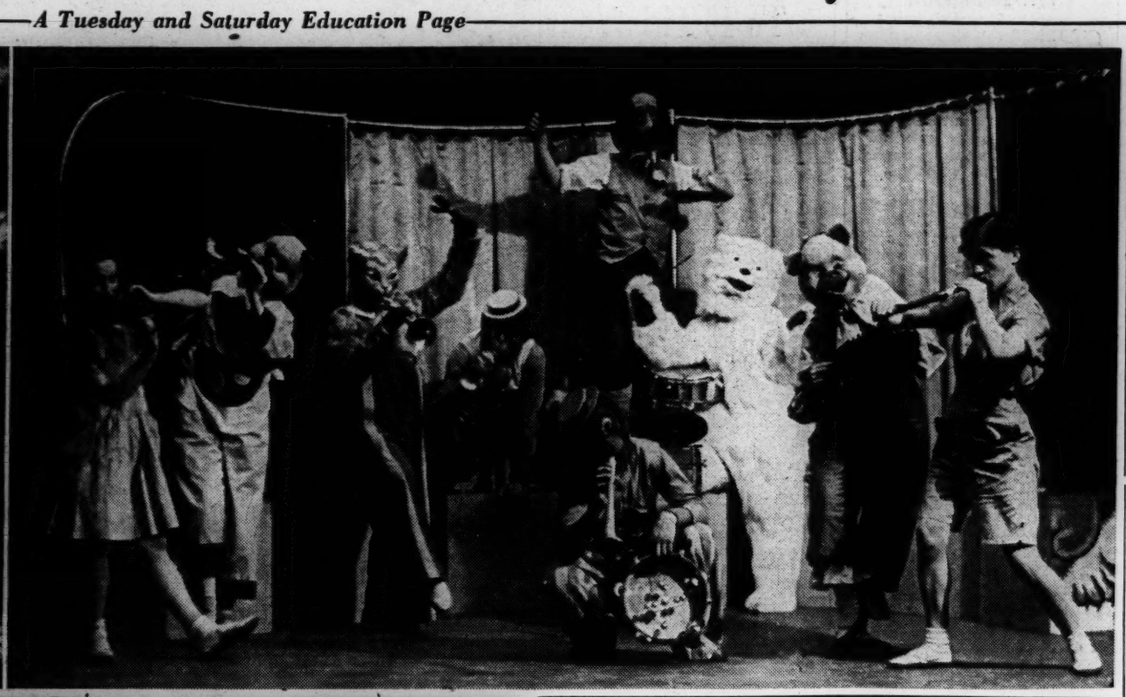

In the Home Schoolroom

Charlotte Mason's Work Still a Dynamic Force

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Ambleside, Westmoreland, Eng.

THE recent Jubilee celebrations at Ambleside testify to the continued application of the principles upon which Charlotte Mason founded her system of education fifty years ago. It is impossible, indeed, to gauge the results of her work, for the influence of her thought and practice has reached far beyond the Parents' National Educational Union itself, and many of the ideas which she formulated are an accepted part of present-day educational theory. Since Miss Mason took up her life work on behalf of children, there has been a growing recognition on all sides of the need for more freedom and liberality in education. It is hard to realize, for instance, that nature study, scouting, musical appreciation, now found as part of the curriculum in many schools of Great Britain, but pre-eminently in P. N. E. U. schools, were unknown in English schools of her time.

In 1886 Miss Mason published her first book, "Home Education," which was based upon a series of lectures she had given to parents and teachers in Bradford. There the first group of loyal friends, attracted by the new ideas and inspired by Miss Mason's enthusiasm, formed the Parents' Educational Union—as it was called at first. This was an association of parents, the first of its kind, who, in spite of their individual viewpoints, were united in their desire to give their children a better type of education. Membership in the Union is not confined to parents but is open to all who are interested in education.

The P E. U. was formed in 1887, and in 1891 The Parents' Review appeared, a monthly periodical, devoted to the furtherance of her ideas, which Miss Mason continued to edit until her passing in 1923. In 1892, came the Parents' Union School, consisting, at first, of children in home schoolrooms or small classes. Soon, however, schools began to join the movement, private schools, and later government schools, both elementary and secondary. At the same time the training college for those who wished to teach by these methods was developing. The House of Education started in Ambleside in 1892 with four students, but Miss Mason lived to see her college established there in its own building and grounds, which now has accommodation for 60 students, 30 finishing each year. Attached to the college is a practicing school, where there are children of all ages.

This was the first college in Great Britain to offer a course of training for home teaching. It helped to rescue children from the haphazard and often quite inefficient methods then all too common, and also did much to raise the status of governesses in this country.

What are the distinctive features of the P. N. E. U. method? A system which insists upon the use of good books, which has no homework or cramming for examinations, where the pupils do the talking, "narrating" it is called, and the teachers play a relatively silent part—this much is generally known. It is becoming recognized, too, that P. U. S. children love their lessons, learn easily for the most part, and remember what they learn—a challenging fact to be faced by other educational systems.

Children taught in the P. U. S. are usually intelligent, self-reliant, with a wide knowledge of books, and many and varied interests and occupations. They love to learn—and at examination times to "tell what they know," which they do with quite amazing powers of expression. Those who teach them share in this joy, and under this method there is no drudgery of teaching. In many cases mothers teach their own children successfully and happily for years. How is all this brought about?

Miss Mason started out with the unshakable conviction that children must have direct contact with vital ideas if they are to live and grow in knowledge, and that this contact can only come from the world's great thinkers and writers as expressed in their books, and not as interpreted by the teacher. She found, too, that children learn best from books written in literary language. However young the child, the books he has to study are chosen with as much regard for their literary style as for their content. From this comes the P. U. S. emphasis upon good books—the conviction that children of all ages can and do appreciate great literature.

Using such books, Miss Mason found that children use their natural powers of attention in a way that makes learning a joyous adventure, and removes the necessity for any artificial stimulus, such as marks, places or prizes. She trusted the irresistible attraction of vital ideas to furnish all the stimulus that could be needed, opening up to the children fields of knowledge and delight in beauty.

"Education is an atmosphere, a discipline, a life," wrote Miss Mason, "not a process of amassing sufficient information to pass some final examination, not even the preparation for some particular career, but nothing less than the fullness of life." Character training, she believed, cannot be separated from true education, and in character training, as she conceived it, the variety of subjects studied plays a definite part.

The Parents' Union School is a correspondence school composed of thousands of children scattered all over the world. The programs of work and lists of books go out to the children every term, and examination papers worked by them are sent back to headquarters at the end of each term. The P. U. S. program is a boon to the mother teaching her own children, especially the mother abroad, for it answers such questions as, "Is my child up to standard for his age? Am I expecting too much of him—or too little? My memory of schooldays is hazy, the modern methods are so entirely different, what and how shall I teach that he may not be handicapped when he goes to school?"

Children in home schoolrooms are graded in Forms according to age ability. Home-taught children, who later enter P. N. E. U. schools, continue their work without a break. Those who wish to do so are able to take public examinations with a little extra preparation, and without the cramming usually thought necessary.

Although the P. U. S. started in the home, its methods are just as applicable to schools, and today schools of all kinds are found working under its auspices. There is a group of recognized P. N. E. U. schools, at home and abroad, many of them staffed by trained students from the House of Education, as well as many other schools where the programs are used and Miss Mason's methods followed as far as possible. In 1916 P. N. E. U. methods were for the first time introduced into a public elementary school—the system of state education in Great Britain. The result of this experiment fully justified Miss Mason's claim that her principles could be applied to every kind of child without distinction of class or creed, that they are, indeed, the path to "a liberal education for all." It was found that children of the working classes, with no cultural background and often a most limited environment, showed the same eager joy in their work, and the same ability to appreciate and understand the books presented to them as other children in better surroundings. The splendid results in these state schools led more and more of them to adopt these methods, and today, of the 650 schools working in the P. U. S. 402 are public elementary schools.

All her life Miss Mason had been interested in children and in intimate touch with them. She herself took the only training for teachers then available, the Bishop Otter College course for elementary school teachers, and taught and lectured for many years while the work that was to be distinctively hers was taking shape in her thought. Thus the principles she enunciates came to her as profound convictions, borne out by her experience during those years of constant contact with children of all kinds. The whole movement owes its inspiration and its development to her untiring labors, yet she desired no recognition for herself. Of the outcome of her work she was serenely confident. Like all great thinkers she had a profound faith in the enduring vitality of the ideas which she gave so unsparingly to the world.

Sovfoto

At Central Vaudeville Theater for Children in Moscow

Although this theater has existed no more than a year, it has already become one of the most popular of the shows for Moscow children. Above is a section of one of the enthusiastic audiences, and the animal jazz band. Below is the Dance of the Pigs, in the play, "Children and Little Animals," a great favorite.

Camp Letter Box

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Iowa

Dear Editor:

I saw such wonderful results brought about by a 13-year-old girl's camp experience that I feel it might help some other mothers to solve similar problems. This girl had seemed rather willful and the parents had other children, therefore rather than bring on a distinctly disagreeable time when she insisted on going places much too old for her to attend they sometimes gave in. One would have thought she were 16 by her dress (the kind she insisted on wearing) and her general get up. The mother was much troubled when she realized that all this foolishness was leading her small daughter far afield.

She knew arguing and advising would have little effect on the child with her present attitude of mind so she decided to try a summer camp. She fancied, and rightly too, that the child had struck an attitude of family defiance and that she hated to give in, but the mother felt a separation from the home group and the example of other girls who held different ideals, and to be under the leadership of wise counselors, would possibly bring about a change in the child's conduct.

The first week at camp was a most difficult one in the child's life and she wrote home begging to come back. But the wise girls who did the governing and directed the days programs found by putting her in some simple dramatic work that she had a chance to display some of her desire to appear older than she was. The second week marked a decided change. A letter was hurried to her home not to come for her. She was going to stay. Then she asked to be allowed to stay the second period. Her people had not made a camp visit until this request came. Then they went and when the mother talked with the child she seemed a different person.

"What a little nut I have been, Mother," she confessed as they had a chat in private. "Why Lillian here comes from a wealthy home and she has never used a bit of lip stick or rouge in her life. And she is so good looking even in a middy suit. Then Charlene is from a poor home. Her aunt made this camp life possible for her but that girl knows more than I ever will. She can just do anything. All these girls like swimming and tennis and hikes. I know now that I was trying to cut myself out of teen age happiness and jump right into young ladyhood. I must have looked ridiculous to you, Mother."

But the mother was wise enough not to let the child know that the humor of the situation was the least she had feared. She just decided that the amount of money needed for the next camp term could not be spent to better advantage. Today these parents of this once silly girl know what a well conducted camp did for their child and for their whole family. (Mrs.) C. D. L.

* * *

Missouri

Dear Editor:

Vacation days are here again? How soon they came! Now how are you planning on keeping your Pollys and Johnnys happily and purposefully busy for the 13 or 14 weeks until the schoolroom claims them again? We're going to send our two to camps again for part of the summer. They had such happy times last year.

Johnny, 12, too serious, and with tendencies toward becoming a "bookworm," came back from four weeks at a lake camp with a good healthy coat of tan, a knowledge of swimming, and an interest in woodsy things that surely justified our sending him.

His enthusiasm for camp life was so great that there was no living with sister Polly, an impulsive imp who is only nine.

We had thought Polly too young for camp. However, after a good deal of discussion, we chose a camp and she packed up for her first three weeks away from home. Having been the baby of the family so long, she had perhaps never accepted any responsibilities because she'd never been given any.

Camp did wonders for her in this regard. And we anticipated homesickness, but should have held no such thought for her, since the three weeks were too crammed with nine-year-old fun to admit of homesickness.

Such a glowing Polly returned to us. "Oh, Mother, we had a joy time. I wish you could be a little girl again—we'd go to camp together." So we knew her generous attitudes hadn't suffered any.

Many times the past winter, we've had occasion to realize the fine influences those few summer weeks meant. Both plan to go back to the same camps, and we surely hope there will be another interesting period for Johnny and another "joy time" for Polly! (Mrs.) L. L.

Letters sharing helpful experiences in relation to the guidance of children will be gladly received for the Camp Letter Box or the Parent Column—Editor.

Maps on the Walls

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Seattle, Wash.

Until you have started a "Mapparium" in your home you won't know how useful, entertaining and convenient it can be! I reserve one wall of our breakfast nook for maps (any maps of interest to any member of the family). The main ones are a good map of our home city, which is Seattle, one of the United States and Canada, and one of the world.

In addition to these we tack up (using thumbtacks, of course) any others of special or passing interest, such as maps of certain localities where we have taken or are planning to take trips. They are always ready for reference and start many interesting discussions. T. A.

The University of Panama will hold summer courses in Panama City from July 8 to August 21, 1936. American teachers can enroll through the Consulate-General of Panama, 90 Broad Street, New York City.

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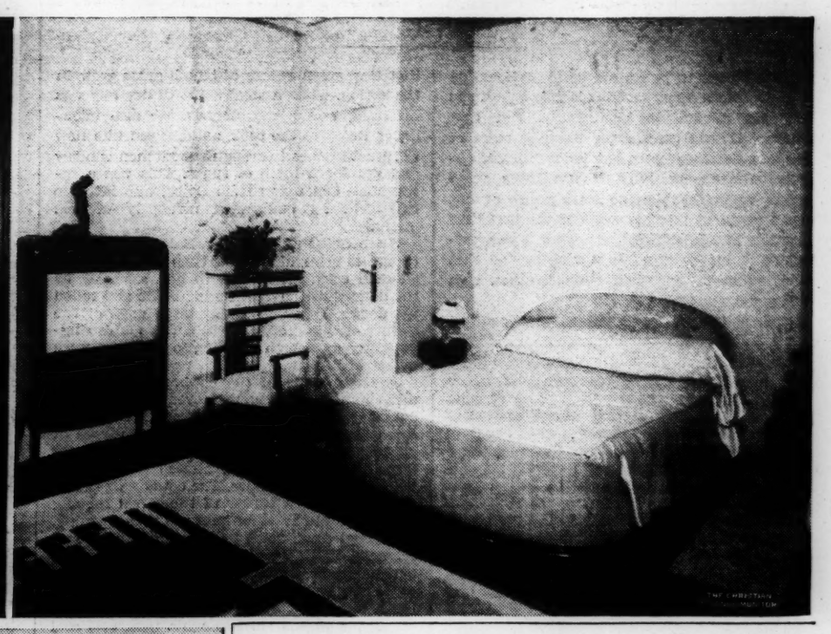

Some Parisian Bedrooms

By Bernard Champigneulle

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

THE one place in our home where, most of all, quiet and repose should reign supreme, is the bedroom. There, after a long and busy day, the harmony of line and color should provide an atmosphere of lightness, peacefulness and rest. This is the goal which French decorators have set themselves, and at the same time they aim for comfort and ease of living by using ingenious devices of all sorts.

An excellent instance of this is found in the care taken by Pierre Chareau in the disposition of a room designed for relaxation and sleep. The room in question is relatively small—the kind which the economic conditions of life today impose on many of us—and had to be fitted up as a combination bedroom and "salon-boudoir," or small reception room. A large iron rail supports curtains by means of which one end may be shut off. These curtains, in hand-woven material with bright colored bands on a neutral ground, also adorn the window and the wall behind the bed, thus composing a harmonious whole.

Wood-Burning Fireplace

A mantelpiece in peach colored marble and pale rose bricks, makes the intimate cosiness of a wood fire possible. The fire screen and wood box of metal and ivory are interesting details and an electric firelighter is placed within easy reach.

The cosy, low, rounded bed is in rosewood with a bedspread of light chestnut brown plush. On either side of it alabaster lamps diffuse a soft light. Mounted on large metal hinges they may be turned, pulled out, or folded back against the wall. The bedside tables in rosewood and metal also swing backwards and forwards, thus serving the double purpose of table and bed tray. The mirror of the dressing table in silver plated metal, slides along a groove around the tray. The table itself is equipped with various small shelves and can take on a number of different aspects.

From this description it may be seen that all the elements which go to make up this room are easily changeable at the will of its owner. They form a supple and living whole, which permits the most rational and pleasant use of a restricted area, while maintaining simplicity and unity of general proportion.

Exceedingly Spacious

The problem was different for Dupré-Lafon, who had a much greater amount of space at his disposal when furnishing the large bedroom illustrated. The walls are covered in raw silk; the curtains are of ivory-toned satin; a few low armchairs are covered with goatskin of the same tone. The two beds are twinned and cleverly constructed so as to seem to form a single piece of furniture. They are set against a luminous niche, covered with varnished parchment which gives a light and very pleasing effect. The tables are covered with dark glass and donkeyskin.

In bedrooms for young girls, pastel shades are generally used—pale rose or soft blue. Those small pieces of furniture made of glass which are so fashionable are admirably suitable. We saw a young girl's bedroom, the walls of which were covered with a silky fabric the color of straw, quilted with pale green stitching. Wide curtains were hung over the windows, frilled with white muslin. A rose-beige carpet covered the floor and a few white fur rugs were strewn about. The furniture was of citrus wood and the chair seats were covered in white leather. Beneath the soft light the ensemble thus formed was so delicate and fragile that it made one think of those jewel caskets we read of in fairy tales.

For a young man we prefer more sober tones, harder lines. Natural or roughly polished wood, and such coarse fabrics as woolen cloth, linens made of hemp or jute which, banning all thought of fragility, are better suited to the necessarily rapid and sporting tempo of a young boy's life.

A lady's bedroom, created by Leleu, shows rounded contours of great dignity. Its allure and delicate character are due to the purity of its lines and the materials employed. Against the pink walls and light brown carpets the furniture of macassar ebony and Chinese sharkskin stands out well. The hand-knotted carpets are the work of Silva. The niche made for the bed by the adjunction of closets and the position of the two small bedside tables are happy ideas.

Left Above, Courtesy Pierre Chareau; Center, Paul Dupré-Lafon, Architect-Decorator; Right and Below, Photo Marius Gravot

Nowhere does contemporary taste in interior decoration find a more gracious and subtle expression than in France, from which came to America the first impulse in this new mode. And it seems that the French exercise their finest discretion in the treatment of bedrooms such as are shown here.

At the left above is a combined bedroom and reception room which is described fully in the text. Noticeable is the curtain shutting off the bed-end of the room. This handwoven decorative material is supported on a metal track, the same fabric forming the window curtains and covering the wall beyond the bed. The wood-burning fireplace is reminiscent of ancient and primitive surroundings. This is the work of Pierre Chareau, decorator.

Suggesting an almost limitless space the many horizontal lines of the interior at the center, designed by M. Dupré-Lafon, speak strongly of repose. The armchairs are covered with goatskin and parchment covers the luminous niche at the head of the twin beds.

Very simple in contrast is the lady's bedroom at the right, designed by M. Leleu. Here the walls are pale pink and the furniture is made of ebony, covered with sharkskin.

Below is a lady's boudoir, the bed set deeply in a lighted recess beyond a curtain opening. The walls are pale blue. The chairs are upholstered in navy blue satin and the curtains are dark blue and white.

A Collector Hunts Cup Plates

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Kansas City

ONE thing called for another. First, the old Canton willow pattern platter which an ancestor brought over from England and was passed down to me with two rivets in its body, called for a complete dinner set. The dinner set called for a cupboard to display it. Our choice having fallen upon pine, called for an entire refurnishing of our dining room. The refurnishing called for an open hanging cupboard with three shallow shelves, which not only called, but seemed to demand, cup plates.

More than once had I regretted possessing no American historical Staffordshire ware. If the scenes printed on the large plates had also been produced in the cup plates, here was my opportunity. Remembering that an article listing those little plates had appeared during the year in an eastern publication to which I subscribed I hurried to the attic, found the magazine. There it was, a list two columns long: "Landing of the Pilgrims"; "Landing of Lafayette"; "Castle Garden"; "Pittsfield Elm," and so on. At the bottom of the list, just as I used to find the big surprise of Christmas in the very toe of my Christmas stocking was: "The California Series!" "Away to California"; "California Diggings," and "Indian Chief's." The gold rush of '49, in which my great grandfather had taken part, commemorated on cup plates!

A Gold Rush Reminder

A tiny vial of yellowish dust had been handed down in the family with its history. This he hoped would prove a deterrent to those of his descendants who might be tempted to go chasing rainbows. He must have been a gifted raconteur, for the story of that trek with its hopes, hardships and disappointments had come down by word of mouth through three generations, and so vital and vivid that I felt I knew where every spring en route was supposed to be and was not. I felt the hot sun on the sands of the dessert; my throat grow dry with their thirst; his grief when a companion fell by the wayside; his pangs of hunger when rations grew short. I shared his hopes of a great fortune—and his disappointment.

I would take what I fell upon in the other cup plates, but this California series I must have. So I set upon a search, which by writing, motoring and advertising embraced every State in the Union, and in time covered five years. I became the possessor of cup plates rare enough to make my friends exclaim. But to me they were only fillers, for the object of my search had eluded me. Not one California cup plate had I found; not once so much as fallen upon the trail of one. Not once seen one in a collection. Not once had any one I wrote to or talked with seen one. I had come almost to believe them myths.

For years we had been buying our Sunday fowl from an ageless man who scorned all modes of locomotion but his own clumsy, heavily shod feet, and who made such a mystery of his abode that I had not the slightest idea from whence he came. But come 8 o'clock Saturday morning and he would be at the kitchen door with a fowl in his basket. A fry in their season; a baking hen; a young rooster when eggs were at a premium; a brace of squabs.

This Day, a Goose

On this particular morning—the morning it happened—quack, quack, came from a big white goose. I was disappointed at his offering; a bit hesitant about accepting it; not sure my family would like roast goose. Not at all sure I would, although Hawthorne's old gentleman's recital of the many delectable roast geese he had eaten in his heyday was happily recalled.

But the man had perhaps trudged miles and the goose was heavy, so, like it or not, the family would eat roast goose the coming Sunday. Before he took it out of the basket he ran one hand under its breast as a farmer's wife does when she is feeling for an egg under a hen on its nest. He drew out, not an egg, but four cup plates, and handed them to me.

"My woman sent these here along 'lowing as you might buy them, being as I'd glimpsed sech on yander case," he said.

I stared amazed, scarce believing the evidence of my own eyes. My Goose had laid the Golden Egg! They were the long-sought, elusive California cup plates. All three, with an extra for good measure, for "Away to California" was there in both the black and the brown.

I managed to keep my delighted surprise from being unseemly, and when the little plates were unconditionally mine, I asked how he had come by them, and he answered:

"Some renter or tother left 'em behind in the cupboard and my woman come on to 'em when she was cleanin'."

I shall always wonder who left them behind; if some member of the original owner's family had been in the Gold Rush of '49. Z. W.

Cup plates of earthenware are far less common than those made of glass, so when a Kansas buyer tried to find some with frontier scenes on them she had something of an adventure, which she describes in this story. The cup plates here are shown nearly full size and the designs on them are printed in black.

Modern Houses for $2000 to $4000

A Few Representative Letters From Readers

The Last of 12 Saturday Articles

DURING the three months that this series of articles on small modern houses has been running, many of the letters received asked for more information about plans and costs. Now, as the final article of the series, a few typical letters and their answers have been selected because of their general interest. Naturally, the same or similar questions or comments came from numerous readers, so it may be assumed that each of those printed represents points that appealed to a considerable group.

* * *

Your modern houses have proved so interesting that I can scarcely wait for the Saturday paper. The question of fireproofing has come to me, as the insulation material of sawdust and shavings seems highly inflammable.

Is there any kind of fireproof material for exterior walls, which is not much more expensive than wood? As these houses are to be built outside of towns, where brush fires are not infrequent, that seems an important question. . . .

Thank you for these articles, which must be bringing happiness to many others with the realization that they can, after all, have homes of their own.

Mrs. F. E. U., Leonia, N. J.

Mill shavings—not those produced by the hand plane—are recommended as insulation material because they are not easily burned. If you throw a quantity of them onto a small fire you will find that they retard the fire and may put it out.

Walls of ordinary wood-framed buildings give free movement to flames, once they have gotten inside the walls, and allow them to spread rapidly. Any slow burning material, as well as fireproof material, serves to check the spread of fire. Mill shavings come under this head.

In a later article we will explain methods of treating shavings, so they not only will be slow burning, but substantially fireproof; also obnoxious to rats, mice and insects, although this material does not attract any of these creatures when not treated.

Special steel siding may be used for exterior walls if you wish them to be protected from outside dangers. However, there are millions of farmhouses, both large and small, scattered all over the world where brush fires are likely to occur. I have never noticed any considerable desire among farmers to protect the wood houses on the outside.

Editor

* * *

"Modern Houses" is, to me, one of the most interesting series of articles that has ever appeared in the Monitor on subjects pertaining to homes. And the homes shown are so intelligently simple that we are hoping sometime to have one along these lines. . . . Would it add greatly to the cost of construction of these houses to have the outside walls stucco—which does not need painting?

I am looking forward to the forthcoming articles with great interest.

Mrs. N. E. H., Douglaston, N. Y.

The increased cost of using stucco on the outside walls might be 10 per cent of the total cost of the house. Of course, the walls would have to be covered with some cheaper boarding than has been planned for in the examples shown. Over that would go metal lath on which the stucco would be spread. The wide use of this material in Europe is due to the scarcity of wood in many countries, making it cost much higher than is usual in America. Editor

* * *

I am greatly interested in the articles by Royal Barry Wills on "Modern Houses for $2000 to $4000." I am especially interested in the plans of the house described on April 18, consisting of three bedrooms, and living-dining room. .

There doesn't seem any provision for opening the windows. Just how is ventilation taken care of?

M. H., Brooklyn, N. Y.

A house of three rooms was shown on this page on May 9, and might meet the needs of M. H. However, the size and shape of the lot, as well as the grade of the land and the points of the compass might modify any of our plans. It will be noticed that on some of those we have published there is an arrow pointing north. This shows the best orientation for the particular arrangement of rooms. The windows are of casement type and swing out, giving abundant access for fresh air.

* * * Editor

We, too, are intensely interested in the homes Mr. Royal Barry Wills is presenting. Our need here in Florida is for construction which will hold up through hurricane winds. Also, will this flat roof provide adequate coolness? This latter need might be met by having higher ceilings. Would it be possible to have Mr. Wills explain what the increase in cost might be if stronger construction or higher ceilings were required?

The idea of having at least some of the necessary furniture built of plain lumber is excellent. I was in need of a desk which, due to lack of room, needed also to serve as a chest of drawers, and thus serve a twofold purpose. The type I wanted cost from $26 to $29.50, but I found a place where plain furniture, such as Mr. Wills describes, was made, and the man in charge made me a solid cypress desk for $12, and my husband is finishing it at a probable cost of $1.25.

Mrs. J. P. M., Ft. Lauderdale

It would hardly be practical to try to design a wood frame house which would stand up through such hurricanes as have visited Florida during the past few years. Probably carefully considered concrete construction would be necessary to insure such stability, also especially strong windows and doors.

The smooth walls of the houses which Mr. Wills has been showing offer less hold for heavy winds than do the overhanging eaves and gable ends of usual construction. It is my impression that in these high winds the roofs are likely to go first, leaving free access of the wind to the inner walls.

It would be difficult for Mr. Wills to explain the additional cost of the stronger houses with higher ceilings, unless he had a definite project proposed to him and knew how far the owner cared to go in making a strong building. The problem could be solved, but it would be necessary to have more precise knowledge of the requirements before an adequate solution could be offered.

Your homemade desk is an interesting example of what carpenter-built furniture may save in a home. In a few months we expect to show one of these houses of Mr. Wills, equipped in this manner. It has now just been started in a Boston suburb.

Editor

* * *

Where can I find plans for a house suitable for Oklahoma to go on a 2½-acre plot in the country. Inexpensive—I thought I might start with one or two rooms and let it develop into a permanent home. I am going to use it for week ends only now. The idea is to have complete plans, but build a little at a time as I have the money.

L. N. B., Oklahoma City

Oklahoma City, Okla.

It is perfectly practical to start a house with one or two rooms and extend it later as needs require. However, it is important that the final form of the building be determined in advance, so that there will be no considerable increased expense as additions are made from time to time.

* * * Editor

I wish to express my appreciation of your paper, which deserves the attention of every thoughtful family group. Its balanced viewpoint is most refreshing.

I have especially enjoyed the series of articles by Royal Barry Wills presenting a series of houses which can be built for less than $4000. Is it possible to secure detailed plans for the construction of these? The plan presented in your issues of April 11 and 18 has aroused a longing for a house of our own in this family. You deserve a good deal of credit, as these are the first plans I have seen published which afford an attractive, well-planned, comfortable house at a figure we can pay.

S. H. B., Abingdon, Ill.

Royal Barry Wills was engaged by the Monitor to develop a series of houses which we have just shown, all for $4000 or less. The fact that readers might wish to secure plans and specifications from him was not considered or provided for, although that outcome might have been expected. There have been many requests similar to that of Mr. B. and Mr. Wills states that he is prepared to supply at a moderate charge the plans and specifications to meet the conditions of each building lot.

Readers who wish to do so may address him at 3 Joy Street, Boston. A sketch plan of the lot should be sent, with the grades and orientation. These grades are important, because a house that is set on a slope might be designed very differently from one set on level ground. An arrow pointing north should appear on the lot plan, also the location of any important trees.

Editor

* * *

. . . I have followed with interest the series of Saturday articles in the Monitor by Royal Barry Wills, "Small Modern Houses for $2000 to $4000." The plans have been well described, well presented artistically, and offered many valuable suggestions to would-be homeowners. . . .

The series has erected an effective base of inquiry in the minds of many people. Upon this introduction a series of more advanced knowledge on the subject can be continued profitably The subject should not be dropped here.

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The Home Forum

The Education of Baldy

YOU have to be an old hand at Grandpa O'Shea's ranch on the plateau before you are allowed to ride Baldy. Not that Michael O'Shea cares, since Baldy is more or less of a pensioner now, but Baldy himself objects to strangers. Why, it was three years before he would take the least notice of me, and I ventured into his stall for the first time last fall. It was a proud day when I was permitted to mount into his saddle, to feel that slim, wonderful body under me, to know that Baldy was my friend.

Michael found Baldy, eighteen years ago last April, on the north range, standing on his long, wabbly legs beside his mother, one of the half-bred mares from the Burton ranch down by Black Hat Creek. There were a score of colts about on the range at that season and most of them, bred in the outdoors, were never to know the luxury of a stable. But something about this awkward bay creature, with his delicately-shaped head and long fetlocks, caught Michael's attention.

So Baldy was brough' back to the barn with his mother, and Michael took his education in hand. (His real name was Dock, after the famous bay that Grandpa O'Shea rode on his way to the gold rush, but everybody called him Baldy because of the big smear of white across his forehead.) Under Michael's direction his education proceeded apace.

Old Spike helped, too. Spike was master of the plateau then, before his retirement about ten years ago. He personally showed Baldy the best water holes on the range and where the first tiny green spears of bunch grass grew in the spring, when a steady diet of dry hay was becoming rather monotonous. He also introduced Baldy to the cook, and showed him how to thrust his head through the kitchen window and ask for a lump of sugar. This was a remarkable concession from Spike, who hitherto had held an undisputed monopoly of this privilege.

When Spike was working, Baldy would come to the kitchen alone and then old Mah, the Chinese cook, would talk to him solemnly by the hour while he beat up his cakes and rolled his dough. I daresay Baldy knew most of the history of China after a while. But Mah's sing-song talk was worth listening to when it always ended with a sugar lump.

One day some of the cowboys, for amusement in the long summer evening, led Baldy out of the barn and threw a saddle on him. He stood there, trembling all over, the whites of his eyes showing, and when one of the boys got into the saddle he threw himself into the air, whirling like a propeller. The cowboy was presently sitting in a corner of the corral rubbing his head and the other boys were all laughing.

Michael came down in the middle of it and after he had said something to the cowboys which Baldy didn't understand, they went away in a hurry. Then Michael talked to Baldy for a long time. The words weren't clear, but the touch of his hands on his neck felt cool and comforting. Baldy remembered what Spike had told him about Michael—that he was the wisest man in the world, the most powerful and the most kind. He stopped trembling.

Presently Michael got into the saddle. This time Baldy walked quietly about the corral and rather liked it. From then on his serious education commenced. Every day Michael took him for a little ride, and it was good fun. He learned to turn at the least touch of the rein on his neck, and the little rabbit canter that Michael liked, and he got to know by the look in its eye which way a steer was going to swerve. Pretty soon he worked every other day, and this suited Spike fine, because he was beginning to get lazy and liked to stand in the shade of the barn swapping yarns with Red Peter, the Clydesdale stallion, and flicking flies with his tail.

One day Michael took Baldy down to Ashcroft and there was a crowd of people. Baldy had not suspected before that there were so many people in the world. A lot of horses were lined up and a pistol cracked and they galloped off together. Michael leaned over Baldy's neck, high in the stirrups, and Baldy knew what that meant. In a moment the other horses were all behind him. Spike explained afterward that it had been a race and Baldy had won by several lengths.

Those were the dry years when the hay withered on the plateau and the alfalfa wasn't worth cutting. The O'Shea's needed cash badly and had to sell some of their stock to pay their taxes. Tom Corsten, from the Bonaparte Valley, who had been beaten in the race at Ashcroft, offered to take a dozen horses at a fancy price, if Baldy were included. Michael had to let him go, and it was said he brought $300, a record figure on the plateau. As Corsten led his horses away, Baldy told Spike he would be back, but Spike seemed to doubt it.

They took four days to get to the Corsten ranch on the Bonaparte. Baldy was given a fine stall, much more commodious than the stall in the O'Shea's dilapidated old log barn, and there were regular feeds of oats, and currycombing every morning. Tom Corsten himself used to look after Baldy and wouldn't let anyone else touch him. But when Corsten tried to get into the saddle, Baldy deposited him as gently as possible in the mud of the barnyard and went down the road as fast as he could. Two days later old Mah looked up from the square yard of cake he had just taken out of the oven to see Baldy's head thrust through the kitchen window.

They took Baldy back to Corsten's twice after that and twice he escaped and came back to the kitchen window. After his third return he was not disturbed again. Spike said it had cost Michael a lot of money, and he had to keep his worn-out old car for another year. But Michael didn't seem to care and Mah even brought sugar down to the barn.

Often you can see Baldy and Spike, now a patriarch, gossiping together on the southern range in the first days of spring, or lolling in the shade of the willows beside a gurgling irrigation ditch in the summer. On special occasions Baldy is saddled up and, if he likes you, he will prance about madly, his head up, his eyes flashing, those delicate feet lifted high. Baldy is showing off, remembering the days when he was the fastest colt in the country. And as you take off his saddle and turn him loose, he will put his thin nose into your coat pocket, knowing that if you are a friend of his, he will find a lump of sugar there. Preferably brown sugar, but he will not scorn white.

BRUCE HUTCHISON

Man With a Flute

IT WAS a dull little street, a drab, gray street. The worn brick faces of two rows of old houses looked out on the thoroughfare; chimney-pots leaned wearily against each other, and back of them stood a single tree, its brush of branches waving against a sky that seemed always gray save at those rare times when pale ragged patches of blue showed between the buildings.

A bird would have been a foreigner in such a street. Not even the cheery careless notes of city sparrows were heard there; only the coal-man going by shouting his coals, and the knives-to-grind man who sat on the corner with his wheel turning under neighborhood knives. Most of the time there was just the rattle and rumble of vehicles, hurrying by to other more lively ways.

But once a week, every Friday morning at the same hour, a man with a flute came down the gray little street. Stopping before each house in turn, he would play, not the sentimental or popular airs that most of the street musicians choose, but gay light-hearted English folk tunes and Morris jigs that set feet tapping and faces smiling. When he paused to run to a window where a hand was ready to toss a coin to him, he moved with a light step, and held out his battered cap with a merry grace,—never looking at the ha'penny, or whatever it happened to be, for the smile he was giving to the open window.

Sometimes his feet took to dancing, smooth nimble folk-dance steps, with the tails of his old yellow coat spinning in the breeze around him. A knot of urchins standing near would take hands shyly and, first awkwardly, then gaily, dance with him.

But there were other streets to play to; so on his way he went, the flute at his lips, the merry melody still trailing through the air after he had gone.

A gray little street, but it never lacked light-heartedness on a Friday morning.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass

Member of the Associated Press
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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year	$9.00	Three months	$2.25
Six months	$4.50	One month	75c

Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof

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EASTERN 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City
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PACIFIC 823 Market Street, San Francisco
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA 210 West Seventh Street Los Angeles
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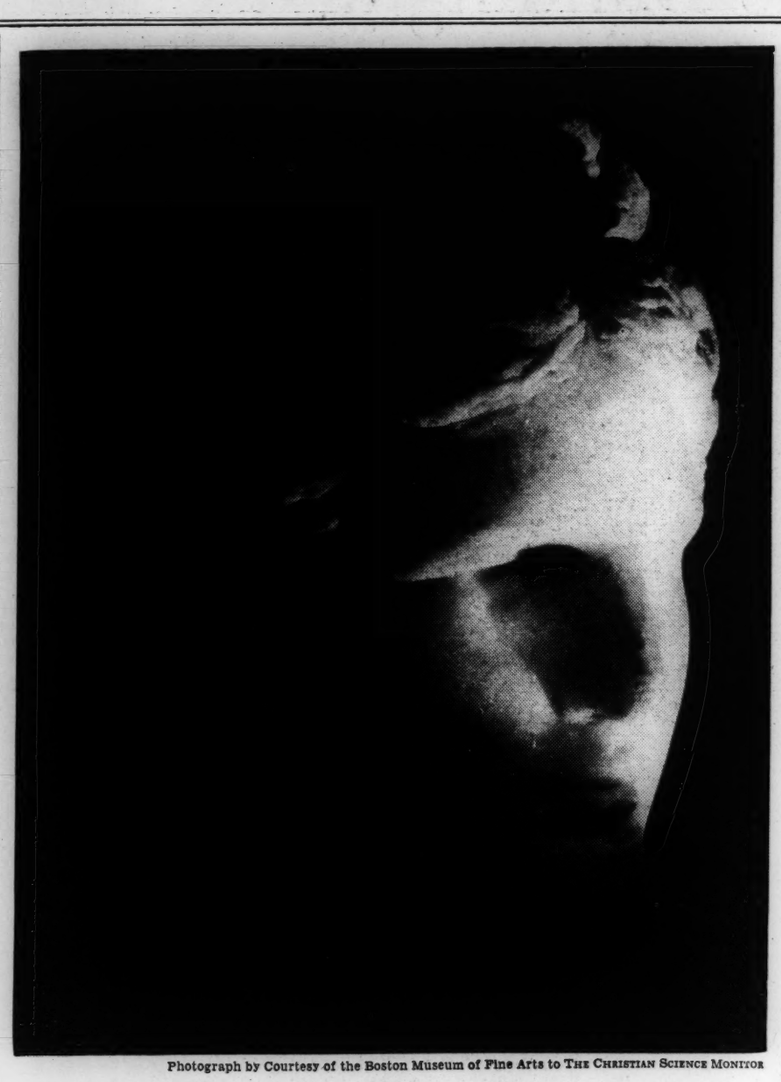
Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass. U S A.
Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly



Photograph by Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HEAD OF APHRODITE, IN THE BOSTON MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS: *Greek, Fourth Century, B. C.*

THE ancient Greeks had a most extraordinary manner of communicating an idea of beauty, both simply and directly. So penetrating was their perception, so adroit their handicraft, so balanced their method, that they established standards which have held in large measure for the history of art to this day. The term, classical, has been applied to qualify the style of the age. Although this term has become rather unwieldy, and although it is applied often in diverse ways, it imparts, as a rule, qualifications which may be noted in this Aphrodite head, one of the distinguished possessions of the Greek Collection of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

The "Aphrodite" was carved in the Fourth Century, B. C., at about the time Praxiteles did the "Hermes." Greek sculpture had reached its height in the many monuments which were erected to the glory of the gods and for commemoration of heroes. The Greeks portrayed their gods in the image of human beings of the most perfect type, as persons with finely proportioned bodies, dignified posture and exalted mien. The goddess was portrayed as one who embodies the most exquisite graces of womanhood.

The sculptor observed the characteristics of people in daily life, acquired all the features from the models observed, fused the most splendid traits noted here and there in innumerable models, in one idealized portrayal. The result is a likeness which may be the dream of most women, but which no one person ever achieves. It is an image which inspires and heartens the onlooker. For the Greeks the love and understanding of beauty was an essential of life. For them beauty of body, beauty of mind, were supplements. Beauty and goodness were identical.

The head of Aphrodite was carved from a white, crystalline marble, called Parian. It was meant to be affixed to a draped, full-length statue. It is chipped in a few places, but otherwise it remains in almost perfect condition. The head is tilted somewhat to the right, so that it will appear relaxed. The hair, parted and arranged loosely on the forehead, is bound by a double fillet. Two strands of hair emerge above the fillet, adding height and providing a strong accent to the sculptural design. The eyes are sunken deeply into the head, obscured by the shadows of the protruding brow. The nose is straight, the lips full and mobile, separated somewhat so that breath seems to pass between them.

Studying the head more closely, there are many admirable subtleties such as the gentle curvature of the cheeks, the sensitive transitions from cheek to mouth to chin. The slight puff which bulges at the outer end of every human eyebrow is perceptible here. The eyelids are rendered with a softened modeling, almost a blurred effect, so that a greater sense of dreaminess and thought is imparted. The entire face comes closer to a living likeness, expressing feeling and thought more frankly and intimately than portraits by earlier sculptors.

This Aphrodite Head was carved at a time when Greek sculpture was commencing to drift from exalted, remote, heroic imagery in the direction of a human and realistic presentation. However, the simplicity is still there, the dignity, the proportion. It is still classical.

DOROTHY ADLOW

[This is the first of a group of articles: Great Treasures from Great Museums.]

A Tenderness for People's Self-Respect

I BELONGED to the class of gentlemen. It was a definable class. We were not members of it by reason of anything we did or possessed, but by the mere accident of birth. We believed that it was an honourable thing to belong to this class. But we were taught that we must be worthy of it, as its dignity would only be attained if we had the character it demanded. It is worth noticing that this must have had an effective influence on our class, because, though there is now no definable class of gentlemen, and no one cares twopence about the question of birth, the word gentlemen still connotes in men's minds something good. If anyone in any class today says, "So-and-so is a real gentleman," he means it as a commendation. I think the main qualities implied, when a man uses the word so, are first, straightness, especially in money matters, based on a sense of responsibility; and secondly, an instinctive understanding of how to treat other people properly. And it is generally the second quality which is now stressed. . .

Our old butler, who came before I was born, and stayed until I was over fifty, was a person to whom we never ventured to give orders. We made suggestions when we thought the occasion opportune. But we knew that he loved us more than anything else in the world, and we loved him. He was absolutely one of the family. A boy who grew up in that atmosphere grew up to respect responsibility, a very important quality in life. Everyone does his work better if he is trusted with regard to his responsibility in his own sphere.

With all this went a great insistence on courtesy as part of our training, and especially the courtesy of not giving unnecessary trouble. I have never got over the feeling that I am doing something wrong if I ring a bell unnecessarily. . .

A friend of mine told me how, as a little boy, he was with his grandmother. She was one of the great Victorian ladies. They were wonderful people, those great ladies, who inspired tremendous awe. There was generally one in every county ruling it with a rod of iron by sheer force of character and absolute confidence in her position. Well, his grandmother was one of them. I knew her intimately, the wittiest and most charming of people, before whom, none the less, one trembled. They were in her sitting-room and were just going out, but as she wanted to give an order, she rang the bell and then started down the passage. As they went, she heard the footman coming down a cross passage. She turned back and started again, so that the footman got well round the corner and saw them some time before he met them. When she had given her order and the footman had gone, the little boy said, "Why did you turn back like that, Granny?" "My dear," she answered, "if we'd gone on we'd have met him at the corner. He's very young, and if he'd come on us suddenly like that, without warning, he might have been flustered and said or done something silly, and remember it is the duty of a gentleman to be careful to try to give everyone a chance of showing himself at his best." That is a grand principle. It involves the tenderness for people's self-respect which is one of the most important duties of life.—From "The Making of a Man: Letters from an Old Parson to his Son." (London: Ivor Nicholson & Watson.)

June

THE horses are plowing along the sky line,
In the wheat fields the poppies are growing
Bright as enamel, filling the ditches.
The crows drop down beside the scarecrows
with ironic caws
And the linnets are hard at work among the
cherry tassels.
Along the river under the white chalk cliffs
The trains of canal boats move slowly
Gay with fresh paint.

E. C.

Choosing the One Thing Needful

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS related that when Jesus was being entertained in the home of Martha, and Mary sat at his feet listening to his teachings, Martha, being "cumbered about much serving," asked Jesus to bid her sister help with the serving. To this Jesus replied, "Martha, Martha, thou art careful and troubled about many things: but one thing is needful: and Mary hath chosen that good part, which shall not be taken away from her" (Luke 10:40, 41, 42).

Perhaps few, knowing the duties devolving upon the housekeeper who alone serves her family and guests, have read this narrative without a sympathetic understanding of Martha's attitude. Who would not prefer to sit with an honored guest—but if one does so, how are the family and guest to be served? How many times does the wage earner in the home become "troubled about many things" and wish that he might shift his responsibility to another, and sit down with guests?

Was the Master implying that the work need not be done, or did he not comprehend the nature of the work in question? We may be assured that he who supplied hungering multitudes with food, healed the sick, redeemed the sinner, and raised the dead, knew every human need. He himself had been a good carpenter, and, therefore, he was not unmindful of the worth of human labor. Did he not say (Matthew 11:28), "Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest"? Did he mean that they who should cease laboring and come, personally, to the human Jesus would find rest? He meant far more than that.

To interpret Jesus' words correctly we must comprehend their spiritual import. We must understand that man is spiritual, and his activity is expressing or reflecting God, the omniactive Mind, Life, Truth, Soul, Principle, Spirit, Love; that it was only through a false sense of existence as material that so-called mortal man was doomed to earn his "bread" by "the sweat of [his] face" (Genesis 3:19). This false sense of existence, however, does not change man's spiritual being. Mary Baker Eddy says in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (pp. 517, 518): "Man is not made to till the soil. His birthright is dominion, not subjection. He is lord of the belief in earth and heaven,—himself subordinate alone to his Maker."

Christian Science enables mankind to understand man's spiritual being and learn how to overcome the false, cumbered sense of mortal existence. But putting off "the old man with his deeds" (Colossians 3:9), the material sense of existence, and putting on "the new" or spiritual man, is not accomplished by a sudden abandonment of all sense of human life and its activities, but by the spiritualization of thought, by putting off troubled, fearful, resentful thoughts and entertaining thoughts of trust in God, good, gratitude, generosity, love, joy. With such thoughts permeating human consciousness, even the most menial tasks take on some hues of the harmonious activity of the real man. It was to this transforming effect of Christian Science that Mrs. Eddy referred when she said (Science and Health, p. 128): "The human mind, imbued with this spiritual understanding, becomes more elastic, is capable of greater endurance, escapes somewhat from itself, and requires less repose. A knowledge of the Science of being develops the latent abilities and possibilities of man;" and, "It raises the thinker into his native air of insight and perspicacity." Thus, through right thinking, human experience is made harmonious in proportion as erroneous thoughts are replaced by the spiritual understanding of real being.

Was it not to man's spiritual sonship with God—so perfectly demonstrated by Christ Jesus—that our Master referred when he said (Matthew 11:28), "Come unto me, . . . and I will give you rest"? Mrs. Eddy has said (Science and Health, pp 519, 520), "God rests in action;" and, "No exhaustion follows the action of this Mind, according to the apprehension of divine Science," adding, "The highest and sweetest rest, even from a human standpoint, is in holy work." May not all rightful human activity be deemed "holy work," a service of love, good, joy?

A worker who exemplified this view of work, laboring joyously, with never an indication of fatigue or a word of complaint, expressed gratitude for the opportunity of earning an honest living and for the kindness of her employers. Not grudgingly, but generously and lovingly, she gave faithful service, holding to this simple prayer: "The Lord is my strength, and I shall not want." And she was enabled to accomplish any work assigned her with efficiency and speed.

It is not the task usually, but one's troubled thought about it that cumbers and distresses one. Therefore, let us first sit at the feet of the Christ, Truth, and learn to think rightly, learn to work with love, joy, gratitude, and trust in God, good—singing in our hearts! This is choosing the one thing needful, the good part, which shall not be taken from us.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.]

Porch Scene: American

I COULD close my eyes, and know that this was home;
For I can smell the clover in the grass
As the spinning, cutting blades sing over it.
And along the street, through the slow-gathering dark
I can hear rocking chairs creak steadily,
A blur of voices, a clear laugh now and then.
The loud crack of a baseball bat, and the shout
Of excitement that follows, from the vacant lot.
I can hear the clamor of frogs and the stir of leaves
From the woods nearby, where roots and branches are thick
And the earth is rich with renewal. Well I know
There is many another kind of summer night
In the world, and many more beautiful than this.
But from porches, from fragrant lawns and vacant lots
And rocking chairs and lemonade and heat,
A pattern of memory grows. I hold it close.
This could only be summer, and dusk, and a street of plain
Old houses, and America. And home.

ANITA LAURIE CUSHING

Das eine wählen, was not ist

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

ALS Jesus, wie wir lesen, bei Martha zu Gaste war und Maria zu seinen Füßen saß und seiner Rede zuhörte, bat Martha, die „sich viel zu schaffen machte", den Meister, daß er ihre Schwester beim Aufwarten mithelfen heiße. Jesus erwiderte darauf: „Martha, Martha, du hast viel Sorge und Mühe; eins aber ist not. Maria hat das gute Teil erwählet; das soll nicht von ihr genommen werden" (Luk. 10, 40, 41, 42).

Wohl wenige, die die Pflichten einer Hausfrau kennen, die ihre Familie und ihre Gäste allein bedient, haben diese Geschichte ohne teilnehmendes Verständnis für Marthas Verhalten gelesen. Wer würde nicht vorziehen, mit einem geehrten Gast zusammenzusitzen? Aber wie sollen dann die Familie und der Gast bedient werden? Wie oft hat derjenige, der den Unterhalt für einen Haushalt verdient, „viel Sorge und Mühe" und möchte seine Verantwortung einem andern übertragen und sich zu den Gästen setzen!

Wollte der Meister andeuten, daß die Arbeit nicht getan zu werden brauche, oder verstand er die Art der betreffenden Arbeit nicht? Wir können sicher sein, daß er, der hungrige Volksmengen speiste, die Kranken heilte, die Sünder erlöste und die Toten auferweckte, jedes menschliche Bedürfnis kannte. Er war selber ein guter Zimmermann gewesen und verkannte daher den Wert menschlicher Arbeit nicht. Sagte er nicht (Matth. 11, 28): „Kommet her zu mir alle, die ihr mühselig und beladen seid; ich will euch erquicken"? Meinte er, daß diejenigen, die nicht mehr arbeiten und persönlich zu dem menschlichen Jesus kommen würden, Ruhe finden würden? Er meinte weit mehr als das.

Um Jesu Worte richtig auszulegen, müssen wir ihre geistige Bedeutung erfassen. Wir müssen verstehen, daß der Mensch geistig ist, und daß seine Tätigkeit das Ausdrücken oder Widerspiegeln Gottes, des allwirkenden Gemüts, des Lebens, der Wahrheit, der Seele, des Prinzips, des Geistes, der Liebe ist; daß der sogenannte sterbliche Mensch nur durch den falschen Sinn des Daseins als materiell dazu verurteilt wurde, sein „Brot" im „Schweiße [seines] Angesichts" (1. Mose 3, 19) zu verdienen. Dieser falsche Sinn des Daseins ändert jedoch des Menschen geistiges Sein nicht. Mary Baker Eddy schreibt im christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 517, 518): „Der Mensch ist nicht dazu geschaffen, den Acker zu bauen. Herrschaft ist sein Geburtsrecht, nicht Unterwerfung. Er ist Herr über die Annahme von Erde und Himmel —allein seinem Schöpfer untertan".

Die Christliche Wissenschaft befähigt die Menschheit, das geistige Sein des Menschen zu verstehen und den falschen, mühseligen Sinn des sterblichen Daseins überwinden zu lernen. Aber das Ausziehen „des alten Menschen mit seinen Werken" (Kol. 3, 9), des materiellen Sinnes des Daseins, und das Anziehen „des neuen" oder geistigen Menschen geschieht nicht durch plötzliches Aufgeben des ganzen Sinnes des menschlichen Lebens und seiner Tätigkeiten, sondern durch Vergeistigung des Denkens, durch Aufgeben sorgenvoller, furchtsamer, grollender Gedanken und durch Festhalten an Gedanken des Vertrauens auf Gott, das Gute, der Dankbarkeit, der Freigebigkeit, der Liebe und der Freude. Wenn solche Gedanken das menschliche Bewußtsein durchdringen, nehmen selbst die niedrigsten Aufgaben etwas von dem Glanz der harmonischen Tätigkeit des wirklichen Menschen an. Auf diese umwandelnde Wirkung der Christlichen Wissenschaft nimmt Mrs. Eddy Bezug, wenn sie schreibt (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 128): „Das mit diesem geistigen Verständnis ausgestattete menschliche Gemüt wird elastischer, ist größerer Ausdauer fähig, kommt in etwas von sich selbst los und bedarf weniger der Ruhe. Eine Kenntnis von der Wissenschaft des Seins entwickelt die latenten Fähigkeiten und Möglichkeiten des Menschen"; und: „Sie erhebt den Denker in seine ureigene Sphäre der Einsicht und Scharfsichtigkeit". So wird durch rechtes Denken die menschliche Erfahrung in dem Verhältnis harmonisch, wie irrige Gedanken durch das geistige Verständnis des wirklichen Seins verdrängt werden.

Nahm unser Meister nicht auf des Menschen geistige Gottessohnschaft—die in Christus Jesus so vollkommen zum Ausdruck kam—Bezug, als er sagte (Matth. 11, 28): „Kommet her zu mir . . . ich will euch erquicken"? Mrs. Eddy schreibt (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 519, 520): „Gott ruht im Wirken"; und: „Der Auffassung der göttlichen Wissenschaft gemäß folgt dem Wirken dieses Gemüts keine Erschöpfung", und sie fügt hinzu: „Die höchste und süßeste Ruhe, sogar vom menschlichen Standpunkt aus, liegt in heiliger Arbeit". Kann nicht alles rechtmäßige menschliche Wirken als „heilige Arbeit", als Liebesdienst, als Dienst des Guten und der Freude angesehen werden?

Eine Arbeiterin, die diese Auffassung von Arbeit veranschaulichte, indem sie freudig arbeitete, ohne je zu ermüden oder zu klagen, drückte für die Gelegenheit, ihren Unterhalt ehrlich zu verdienen, und für die Freundlichkeit ihrer Arbeitgeber Dankbarkeit aus. Nicht mißmutig, sondern freigebig und liebevoll versah sie treu ihren Dienst und hielt sich an das einfache Gebet: „Der Herr ist meine Kraft, mir wird nichts mangeln". Und sie konnte jede ihr zugewiesene Arbeit geschickt und flink verrichten.

Es ist gewöhnlich nicht die Aufgabe sondern unser aufgeregtes Denken darüber, was auf uns lastet und uns quält. Laßt uns daher zuerst zu Füßen Christi, der Wahrheit, sitzen und recht denken lernen; mit Liebe, Freude, Dankbarkeit und Vertrauen auf Gott, das Gute, arbeiten lernen—und im Herzen singen! Das heißt das eine wählen, was not ist—das gute Teil, das nicht von uns genommen werden soll.

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State GOP Delegates Leave Sunday; Goodwin Strikes at Drunken Driver

Boston Today

G. O. P. Delegates Leave on Sunday

Headed for the Republican National Convention at Cleveland, a 15-car train of Pullman sleepers will roll out of the South Station at 4:45 tomorrow afternoon, carrying Massachusetts Republicans who will participate in the convention. The official party includes four delegates-at-large and alternates, 28 district delegates and 31 of the 33 alternates, and various guests, newspaper men and women, bringing the total number aboard the train up to about 160.

In charge of the delegates will be Charles Nichols, executive secretary of the Massachusetts State Republican Committee. Everett B. Pierce, assistant general passenger agent of the Boston & Albany Railroad, will take care of transportation details. Pullman Conductor Tredwell, usually of the Federal Express plying between Boston and Washington, will be in charge of that department. He has served in this capacity aboard trains carrying delegates to half a dozen previous conventions.

Stops will be made at Worcester and Springfield to pick up delegates and guests from those cities.

National Committeeman John Richardson and National Committeewoman Mabel C. Batchelder left earlier in the week to attend committee meetings, and Representative Joseph W. Martin, the fourth delegate-at-large, is also already in Cleveland. All expect to return on the special train, however.

The scheduled time of arrival in Cleveland is 7:40 on Monday morning. The time of the return trip will depend on the progress of the convention, but it is expected that the party will be back in Boston on Saturday.

While in Cleveland the Massachusetts delegation will be quartered at the Hotel Statler, with headquarters in Parlors C and D.

Goodwin Is After Drunken Drivers

Roused by the increases in accidents caused by drunken driving, Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin today sent out the following order to all examiners and investigators in his department:

"The drunken driver has begun his summer campaign against the lives and property of the citizens. I wish you would arrange your working hours so as to cover all known drinking places where these drunks imbibe their inspirations to become Sir Malcolm Campbells, especially so as to be on the job late Saturday night.

"Do not waste time prosecuting them—just don't let them drive if they have been drinking at all, and send me their license and registration numbers so that I may take them off the roads. Get in touch with the local and state police and secure the same splendid co-operation as you received last year. The situation is getting serious."

Japanese Art Exhibit Planned

One of the finest and most representative collections of Japanese art ever shown in the Occident is to be placed on view in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts during the Harvard Tercentenary Celebration. Dr. George H. Edgell, museum director now in Japan, has cabled Jerome D. Greene, tercentenary director, that arrangements for it are now being completed.

For more than two years, representatives of Harvard and of the museum have been working toward this end with civic leaders in Japan. Their plans have been given the cordial support of H. I. H. Prince Takamatsu, honorary president of the Kokusai Bunka Shinkokai, the Society for International Cultural Relations, and of Fumimaro Konoye, its president, and Count Ayske Kabayama, chairman of its board of directors. The exhibition has also been furthered by the co-operation of Koki Hiroti, Prime Minister of Japan, Hirosi Saito, Ambassador of Japan to the United States, and a number of other prominent figures in Japan, many of them Harvard graduates.

The permanent collection of Japanese Art in the Boston Museum is now recognized as probably the finest anywhere in the Occident. The Japanese officials who have made possible the special exhibition during the Harvard Tercentenary, are said to regard it as the home and radiating center of American knowledge and sympathetic study of the art of their country.

According to Kojiro Tomita, curator of Japanese Art in the Museum, who has spent many weeks in Japan completing preliminary arrangements, the special exhibition will be made up of objects loaned from the richest treasure houses of art in the Japanese Empire.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and early Sunday, becoming cloudy; not much change in temperature; gentle variable winds, becoming moderate southerly.

Vermont: Increasing cloudiness and slightly warmer tonight; probably showers Sunday.

All other New England States: Fair tonight, Sunday increasing cloudiness; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle variable winds becoming moderate southeast; and weather fair tonight, increasing cloudiness Sunday.

Official Temperatures

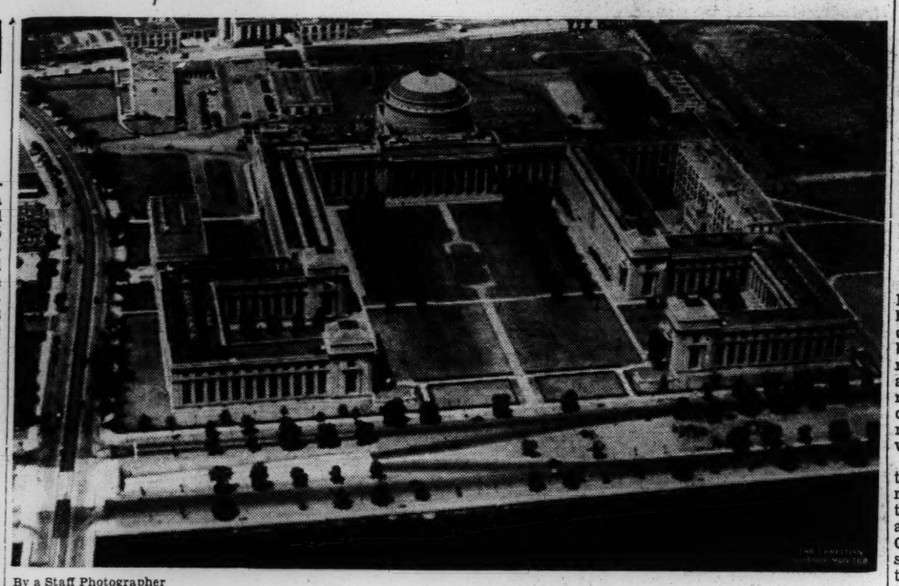
	A	B		A	B
Boston	73	74	Minneapolis	58	74
Bermuda	72	80	New Orleans	80	92
Chicago	68	74	New York	64	76
Denver	48	70	Norfolk	70	74
Helena	50	68	Philadelphia	70	80
Jacksonville	76	86	St. Louis	72	78
Kansas City	66	82	San Francisco	58	64
Los Angeles	56	74	Washington	66	78
Miami	80	86			

A—9 a. m. D. S. T., June 6.
B—Maximum, June 5.

High Tides at Boston

Sunday, 1:03 a. m.; height, 10.1 feet.
Sunday, 1:41 p. m.; height, 8.8 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:47 p. m.



By a Staff Photographer

Airplane View of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Showing Library Dome in Center

Coal Charges Met by Mansfield

Signed receipts from welfare recipients were exhibited at a meeting called by Mayor Mansfield today, to meet charges that deliveries were delayed last winter from two to three weeks—as had been brought out in recent testimony before the Boston Finance Commission.

The meeting, presided over by the Mayor, with members of the law department sitting in, was also told by Laurie C. Pratt, manager of the Babcock Coal Company, that in other cases recipients of coal had now retracted charges that drivers had been abusive, that coal had been inferior, or that special fees had been charged for carrying fuel upstairs. Some refunds had been made also, he reported.

Every complaint had been investigated by his company, he continued, and out of 29 concerning shortage, nine had been adjusted to the satisfaction of the recipient and the welfare department—while in the other cases charges had been retracted or a recount of the bags by the company had been refused.

Delays in deliveries were laid by Mr. Pratt to the heavy storms during the winter—though this explanation was questioned by the Mayor in some instances.

Police Radio Gets New Test

Exigencies of speech commanded the radio lanes yesterday.

Police Commissioner Eugene M. McSweeney, driving from his West Roxbury home to Boston, called police headquarters via the two-way radio set installed in his car, and asked to be connected with Acting Superintendent Edward W. Fallon. That official had just left the building. Commissioner McSweeney received the message from the dispatch desk and signed off.

Meanwhile, alert Mr. Fallon in his police car had turned on the one-way set common to the patrol cars, and heard his superior's voice. Driving to Back Bay station, it was the work of a few seconds to call headquarters. The dispatcher called the commissioner, who had not yet reached his office, then threw the switch so that the two officials could converse over the combined facilities of telephone and radio, that Boston's welfare might best be served.

Bonus Bonds Arrive in Boston

The Boston Post Office registry division has received $54,000,000 of the bonus bonds which will be delivered to approximately 200,000 New England World War veterans, it was announced today by Acting Postmaster Peter F. Tague.

This sum, which was delivered last night, in armored trucks of the Federal Reserve Bank, is a substantial part of the total $125,000,000 which will ultimately be sent to the New England veterans on the night of June 15. Mr. Tague said he expects that additional registered letters will be delivered to the Post Office daily for mailing on that date.

Swordfish Joins Beefsteak Class

Swordfish, the "steak of the sea," is rapidly approaching the price class of regular land-grown beefsteak in Boston, the center of its popularity. The first swordfish of the season brought 50 cents a pound when it arrived in Boston yesterday in solitary state, after being landed at New York and shipped over by train. It weighed 186 pounds and was taken from waters south of New York.

Tech 'Old Grads' Pour Into Boston

Thousands of the nation's engineers, chemists and industrialists, all "old grads" of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, were pouring into Boston today to witness and participate in the three-day Commencement exercises especially arranged this year to mark the 75th anniversary of the Institute. In honor of the occasion Monday has been set aside as the alumni's "big day."

The inaugural event preliminary to the 1936 graduation ceremonies which will be held in Symphony Hall, will be the baccalaureate sermon tomorrow when the gowned seniors with their parents and friends will march to the Old South Church in Boston where the Rev. Henry Russell Stafford will deliver the baccalaureate sermon.

Monday, Alumni Day, will be featured by a transportation conference in which leaders and experts in the fields of rail, water, air and highway transportation will speak on the respective problems of their industries. Other events on Monday will be the class exercises of the graduation class, the dedication of the newly erected sailing pavilion on the Charles River, a sailing regatta and a water carnival.

Chief evening event of Alumni Day will be the alumni dinner at 6:30 p. m. in Symphony Hall where a program of speeches will be followed by the pop concert orchestra program. Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of M. I. T., Joseph B. Eastman, federal co-ordinator of transportation, and Dr. George E. Vincent, former president of the Rockefeller Foundation, will be the speakers. Newton D. Baker, former Secretary of War under President Wilson, who is to deliver the commencement address on Tuesday, will be the guest of honor.

Commencement Day, Tuesday, the gowned seniors will assemble outside Symphony Hall at 11 a. m. and march into the hall. Prominent places in this procession will be held by the class of 1911, the silver jubilee class.

The Rev. Dana MacLean Greeley of the Arlington Street Church will deliver the invocation at the commencement exercises. Mr. Baker will deliver the commencement address. After the presentation of R. O. T. C. commissions, Dr. Compton will present the academic degrees.

On Tuesday afternoon the class of 1936 will be guests of Dr. Compton at a reception at Walker Memorial to which alumni have also been invited. The senior prom, which concludes commencement activities, will be held Tuesday night at the Hotel Statler.

Check of Dolan Records Begins

While the city of Boston's suit against Edmund L. Dolan, former city treasurer, and six other defendants was recessed over the week end, accountants were busily engaged today in checking over records, ledgers, check books and other papers which were brought into court this week by J. Edward Quinn, a defendant and Dolan associate. The papers relate to the Legal Securities Corporation and the John F. Dever Company, through which the city alleges Mr. Dolan made $250,000 of illegal profits in the sale of bonds to municipal departments.

Mr. Dolan, who was city treasurer during the mayoralty term of Gov. James M. Curley, probably will appear in Superior Court on Monday to testify. This was tentatively agreed to late last night by Thomas Mahony, counsel for Mr. Dolan, at the request of Robert G. Dodge and George R. Farnum, special counsel for the city.

Judge Edward F. Hanify is hearing the suit to determine whether or not Mr. Dolan should be required to make an accounting for the $250,000. The alleged bond transactions, which amounted to millions of dollars during his term as city treasurer, were carried on through the Legal Securities Corporation and the John F. Dever Company, according to the city's bill. It further charges that these were "dummy" concerns controlled by Mr. Dolan.

City officials were on the stand yesterday testifying to orders of bonds which were placed with Mr. Dolan and which Mr. Farnum declared were all purchased through the Legal Securities Corporation and the John F. Dever Company, another Dolan "dummy" concern. These purchases totaled more than $4,000,000, but it was not brought out that they involved the payment of any commission.

A deposition was also read to the court in which Mrs. Winifred White Connor, who admitted she was a dummy director and treasurer of the Legal Securities Corporation, stated that she had filed state and federal income tax returns to show a profit of $10,000 from the corporation which in reality she had never received. Edward Supple, an associate of Mr. Dolan, furnished the money to pay the tax on this sum, which Mrs. Connor said she thought had come from Mr. Dolan, the deposition stated.

Another high light this week was the appearance in court of J. Edward Quinn, a defendant in the case, who testified that he and not Mr. Dolan put up the original $5000 for the establishment of the Legal Securities Corporation. Mr. Quinn has been an employee of Mr. Dolan at various times during the past 15 years and is now associated with the former city treasurer in the Portsmouth Ale Company.

Boston Enters Renting of Homes

With more than $7,000,000 of property on its hands on which the occupants are unable to pay taxes, the city of Boston has launched into the real estate business on a scale which makes it one of the largest landlords in New England. Unable to sell, the only thing left to do is to rent, it was pointed out by LeForest Hall, bookkeeper for the tax collecting department.

In this way, for the first time, Boston has taken steps to complete wholesale foreclosures on delinquent tax properties so as to "get out from under" the huge burden of tax titles which has been exerting a growing strain on the city's pocketbook.

Up to the present Boston has confined its activities in this direction to taking over mortgages in order to save properties for the homeowners—giving the latter three years in which to prove their ability to make tax contributions.

For many of these homeowners the three-year period is now up. In self-defense the city is forced to foreclose and to try its hand at being a rent-collecting landlord.

It was several years ago that the city started taking over tax titles to prevent a crisis in the banking world—and now it is brought face to face itself with the problem which then faced the bankers.

Mr. Hall stated that although it is certain that Boston has fallen heir to a large quantity of property already, the actual figures have not yet been completed.

Library's Part In Education Is Emphasized

Association Cites Steady Growth Since Founding in 1890

Miss Masters Named

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., June 6—Designating the Massachusetts Library Association (formerly Massachusetts Library Club) a "power to be reckoned with," Miss Edith Guerrier, retiring president, pointed out at the business meeting this afternoon that the membership had increased to 1000. The figure announced at the first meeting, in 1890, was only 75.

The American Library Association, she observed, had accomplished much for libraries in general, and the Massachusetts association could accomplish much for those of the Commonwealth. "If," she added, "a substantial majority of this 1000 will think individually and act collectively, such action is bound to bring results." Miss Guerrier, who is supervisor of branches of the Boston Public Library, has been president of the association for the past two years. The incoming president, whose election was announced today, is Miss Lydia Masters of the Free Public Library, Watertown.

Library as Aid to School

Relationship of the public library to the public school, and the importance of the library as part of the educational system of today, constituted the topic of discussion at the morning sessions. Miss Mabel Williams, supervisor of library work with schools, at the New York Public Library, gave the first address, entitled, "Reading for Older Boys and Girls." Her career as a librarian has included long and varied experiences. She has served in the Radcliffe College Library and in the Somerville Public Library, and since 1916 has had charge of the school library work in New York. She is instructor in book selection at Columbia University.

Miss Edith Coulman, librarian of the Senior High School of Quincy, led the round table discussion on the school and the public library. Other Massachusetts librarians spoke on visiting the schools, among them Mrs. Florence B. Sloan, supervisor of The Boys' and Girls' Library of Newton, who described the various methods used in the Newton district.

Increasing Interest

Frequent bulletins, issued by the library, informing both teachers and young people concerning the library service and books available, the story hours conducted by Mr. and Mrs. John Cronan and Mrs. Margaret Powers, lists of books for special holidays or for vacation reading, all helped, she explained, to keep alive the interest in the library.

"The closer the co-operation between teacher and librarian," she said, "the greater the possibilities of bringing books to boys and girls."

Pleading for more thoughtful study of the problems of "the neglected and forgotten teacher" Miss Ethel Feagley, special consultant, Teachers College Library, Columbia University, stated that in the zeal to build up contacts between the right book and the right child, librarians often overlooked the teacher's place in the library scheme.

Advisory Service

Teachers College Library, she informed her audience, through its project of advisory service, had provided a means for giving teachers a better understanding of the function of the school library. It had placed an advisory desk at a convenient point; given general lectures explaining the organization and use of the library, open to the entire student body; held meetings with

(Continued on Page 10, Column 5)

Democratic Unity Is Forecast As Curley and C. F. Hurley Win; Battle for Second Place Is On

Platform Planks

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 6—The platform adopted by the State Democratic convention yesterday follows:

To the people of the Commonwealth, regardless of their previous party affiliations, we submit for consideration in the coming campaign the following constructive program:

We advocate:

1. A reduction in the expenditures of government, state, county and municipal, as well as a study of the problems of taxation, administration costs, and revision of the governmental structure, tending toward increased efficiency and economy, consistent with the maintenance of those necessary services to the people which it has ever been the purpose of the Democratic Party to promote.

The study of taxation should be made with the end in view of reforming the antiquated system whereby 52.64 per cent of all taxation is derived from real estate, to the detriment of the small home owner and the manufacturer.

2. An investigation and study of the condition and causes of unemployment in the Commonwealth, for the purpose of increasing employment in private business and industry.

3. The submission to the voters of the constitutional amendment providing for biennial sessions of the General Court.

4. The continuance of a program to expedite the administration of justice by a reorganization of the District Courts.

5. The lowering of the present age for old-age-assistance from 75 to 65 years, to conform to the old-age-assistance provisions of the Federal Social Security Act, so that Massachusetts citizens may secure the benefit thereof.

6. The repeal of that portion of Section 105 of Chapter 54 of the General Laws as permits in elections in towns the opening of the ballot box and the taking and counting of ballots therefrom at any time before the polls are closed.

7. The consideration by the Legislature of the allotment to the cities and towns of such portion of the proceeds of the gasoline tax as is not used by the State for highway purposes, with the proviso that it be used solely by such cities and towns for the repair and construction of streets and roads.

8. Daily registration of voters by city and town clerks, said registration subject to approval by registrars of voters, and mandatory district registration.

9. The request by the Legislature of a federal constitutional amendment giving Congress and the several states the power to pass minimum wage laws.

10. Legislation for a referendum to the voters of the Boston Metropolitan Transit District on the question of public ownership of the Boston Elevated system.

11. The intervention of public authority to provide for slum clearance and rehabilitation.

12. The principle of collective bargaining in intrastate as well as in interstate industries.

13. The elimination of the word "pauper" from the state constitution and from the statutes relative to elections.

14. Periodic re-enrollment of all voters in the political parties.

15. Legislation to provide one day of rest in every seven for hotel and restaurant employees.

Eight Big Liners Give Boston Port Busiest Week End

Long blasts from deep-throated whistles and the cry of ship stewards, "All ashore that's going ashore," echoed through Commonwealth Pier today.

Last-minute "good-by" shouts from pier and ship, longshoremen trudging down the gangplank, creaking of chain falls, crisp orders barked from the bridge by megaphone, lines cast off, and the white cruise ship, Lady Hawkins, of the Canadian National Steamships, swung slowly into the harbor. Close to 75 passengers had just embarked for Bermuda and the British West Indies, a cruise that will take the ship 30 days to complete.

It was the start of the busiest week end in marine circles this season. Ocean travel spurted forward with eight deep-water passenger

(Continued on Page 10, Column 6)

Veterans to Seek College Boycott Over Oath Laws

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., June 6—Members of all veteran organizations who have children of college age should boycott colleges which do not require oaths of allegiance of their faculties, which permit the teaching of "false and un-American doctrines," or which allow their students to "bring ridicule upon the flag or its defenders."

This is the gist of a resolution which will be part of an intensive drive for increasing the scope and effectiveness of teachers oath legislation which is to be launched at the national convention of the Yankee Division Veterans Association at Worcester, Mass., June 26 to 28, it has been announced here. The proposed boycott follows ideas recently expressed by Col. John H. "Machine Gun" Parker, wartime field officer in the Yankee Division and now mentioned as a candidate for Congress in Connecticut.

Heretofore the attack by veterans, in Connecticut at least, has been directed entirely, and unsuccessfully, at the Legislature. The thought behind the present move is to "pinch the colleges where it hurts," as one Yankee Division veteran phrased it.

The resolution adopted by the Hartford and New Haven chapters of the YD Association after talks by Colonel Parker, cites as one reason for the move the formation at Princeton of the ironically-named Veterans of Future Wars. At Columbia University, it is alleged, the Reserve Officers Training Corps has been subjected to ridicule.

Harvard, although its faculty members take the Massachusetts oath of allegiance, does not escape. Some of its students hoisted "the red flag of Communism" over the Supreme Court building at Washington, the veterans point out. Although red is also Harvard's color, that is not mentioned.

The resolution follows:

"Whereas the Yankee Division Veterans Association has viewed with alarm the disposition of local, state and federal educational authorities to permit the teaching of un-American doctrines in the schools and colleges of the United States, and

"Whereas in many instances teachers and educators have refused to take an oath of allegiance to the United States, an oath required of all governmental employees, and

"Whereas in recent months the members of the Yankee Division Veterans Association have witnessed the birth in Princeton University of the so-called Veterans of Future Wars and the so-called Future Gold Star Mothers, have witnessed the spread to other schools of higher learning of this insult to veterans of all wars, have witnessed the ridicule by undergraduates and faculty members of Columbia University of the Reserve Officers Training Corps unit in that institution, and have witnessed the erection of the red flag of Communism by students of Harvard University over the Supreme Court of the United States

Lyman Appears to Have Edge on Other Candidates as Session Opens

Convention Adopts 18-Point Platform

State and National Administrations Are Endorsed by the Delegates

BULLETIN

The closing session of the Democratic pre-primary convention at Springfield started at 12:15 p. m. today, with an announcement from John F. Dowd, Boston city councilor and Boston manager of the Charles F. Hurley campaign, that his chief had adopted a definite "hands-off" policy in regard to minor state office contests.

Nominations for lieutenant governor started a few minutes later with State Senator Joseph A. Langone of Boston delivering his own nomination speech, an unprecedented procedure.

Nominations to date:

For United States Senator—Gov. James M. Curley.

For Governor—State Treasurer—Charles F. Hurley.

By Edgar M. Mills
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 6—Democratic unity, placing full party power behind Charles F. Hurley, State Treasurer, and Gov. James M. Curley, the pre-primary convention's choices for Governor and United States Senator, respectively, appeared possible today as the conventioners prepared to endorse candidates for the minor state offices before adjournment this afternoon.

State Treasurer Hurley was endorsed as the gubernatorial candidate at 3:40 this morning on the first ballot, when 433 delegates stood firmly behind him and proved correct his claims to a first-ballot victory. Governor Curley was endorsed for United States Senator with only Mayor Robert E. Greenwood of Fitchburg voting against him.

Promise of Unity

The promise of party unity came when Paul A. Dever, attorney general, and the closest gubernatorial candidate to Treasurer Hurley, with 169 votes, announced he would throw all his strength to the latter candidate and projected himself into a fight for renomination to his present post.

Before leaving Springfield, the Governor referred to the party unity possibility by saying, "A united party can now advance to victory with a certainty of not only the election of the entire ticket, but by the largest majority ever accorded in the history of the commonwealth." He also declared "the convention was most harmonious. The candidates were selected by the Democratic delegates without dictation."

Only Threats

The only threats to party unity behind the major candidates of the ticket were the possibility that Lieut. Gov. Joseph L. Hurley, who obtained 151 votes as the third gubernatorial candidate, might carry his fight to the September primaries and the opposition of Mayor Greenwood, nephew of Senator Marcus A. Coolidge, whose post the Governor is seeking.

Should the Lieutenant Governor run in the primaries as Governor Curley did two years ago, undoubtedly a bitter faction fight would ensue. However, friends of the Lieutenant Governor believe he will be satisfied to concede the victory to Treasury Hurley. The Lieutenant Governor himself announced he would make a statement within a few days.

Assailed Governor

Mayor Greenwood, before Governor Curley received the senatorial endorsement, bitterly assailed the Governor and delivered a speech in defense of Senator Coolidge. However, he did not nominate Senator Coolidge, announcing he did not possess the necessary authority. His speech, however, may mean that the Senator will fight Governor Curley.

Should these two threats disappear, as many believe they will, the Democrats will stand united, whereas the Republicans, meeting in preprimary convention on June 18, 19 and 20 are headed into possible faction fights regardless of the nominees for Governor. Several of the five candidates have indicated they will carry their candidacy to the primaries, if defeated at the convention.

Was No Surprise

The endorsement of Treasurer Hurley came as no surprise to most observers at Springfield. Two days ago he appeared a certain winner. His polling of 433 votes on the first ballots certainly entitled him to comparison with Senator David I. Walsh as a vote getter. His endorsement also proved the futility of the "Stop-Hurley" movement.

From the vote, it was evident that Governor Curley either kept his fingers out of the gubernatorial situation or attempted to do so but ran against overwhelming "Charlie" Hurley strength. It proved at least that the Governor did not possess complete control over the convention, despite his evident popularity.

The balloting in the gubernatorial contest consumed two hours and 40 minutes, with Treasurer Hurley conceded the nomination at the end of two hours and 30 minutes when the treasurer's tally sheet showed 378

(Continued on Page 10, Column 7)

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

"PARNELL" (Shubert)—Historical romance starring Dennis King and Edith Barrett. Written by the late Elsie Schauffler, and presented by the Theater Guild and the American Theater Society. 8:30.

Movies

COOLIDGE CORNER — Lionel Barrymore and Helen Mack in "The Return of Peter Grimm." 1:55, 5:05, 8:15. Also "Under Two Flags," with Ronald Colman, Claudette Colbert and Victor McLaglen. 3:15, 6:25, 9:35

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "Harbor Lights," "Neptune Nonsense," "Double or Nothing," "Ride Along Dude," "Plane Dippy," also latest newsreels.

MEMORIAL — "Show Boat," with Irene Dunne, Allan Jones, Charles Winninger, and many others. 10 a. m., 12:23, 2:46, 5, 7:12, 9:35.

UPTOWN—"The Ex-Mrs. Bradford," with William Powell and Jean Arthur. 1:05, 4:05, 7, 10. Also "Till We Meet Again," featuring Gertrude Michael and Herbert Marshall. 2:45, 5:46, 8:33.

EXETER—Donald Woods and Kay Linaker in "Road Gang." 3:50, 6:45, 9:35. Also "Laughing Irish Eyes," with Evalyn Knapp and Phil Regan. 2:20, 5:10, 8:05.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—Robert Montgomery and Rosalind Russell in "Trouble for Two." Orpheum: 10:40 a. m. Both theaters: 1:35, 4:30, 7:25, 10:20. Also "Devil's Squadron," with Richard Dix. Orpheum: 9:20 a. m. Both theaters: 12:10, 3:05, 6, 9.

FINE ARTS — Charles Laughton, Merle Oberon and Robert Donat in "Private Life of Henry VIII." 1:15, 3:30, 5:30, 7:35, 9:45. Fox Movietone News, March of Time # 14, and at 12:45 daily Haydn's Symphony # 6 in G major, recorded by the Boston Symphony Orchestra under direction of Serge Koussevitzky.

FENWAY PARK—Baseball game, Boston Robinson in "Bullets or Ballots." Fenway: 1:10, 4:07, 7:04, 10. Paramount: 10:25 a. m., 1:13, 4, 6:50, 9:34. Also "Sky Parade," with Jimmie Allen, William Garnan and Katherine de Mille. Fenway: 2:42, 5:39, 8:36. Paramount: 9:10 11:58 a. m., 2:46, 5:34, 8:22.

UNIVERSITY—Gene Raymond in "Love on a Bet." 1:30, 4:50, 8:10. Also "Small Town Girl," with Janet Gaynor and Robert Taylor. 2:45, 6:05, 9:25.

BOSTON — Nils Asther, Adrienne Ames and Fritz Kortner in "Abdul the Damned." 10:16 a. m., 1:14, 4:12, 7:10, 10:08. Also "The Harvester," with Ann Rutherford. 11:43 a. m., 2:41, 5:29, 8:37.

METROPOLITAN — "The Case Against Mrs. Ames," with Madeleine Carroll and George Brent. 11:03 a. m., 1:47, 4:41, 7:35, 10:19. Stage: Ted Lewis with his Rhythm Rhapsody Revue.

Week-End Pop Concerts

TONIGHT

Polonaise in A major....Chopin-Glazounov
"Finlandia," Symphonic Poem....Sibelius
"The Sorceror's Apprentice".....Dukas
Gypsy Dance from "Carmen".....Bizet
Overture to "Tannhäuser".....Wagner
"Danse Macabre".....Saint-Saëns
"Kammenoi Ostrow".....Rubinstein
"Tales from the Vienna Woods"..Strauss
"Jealousy," Gypsy Tango.....Gade
"Of Thee I Sing," Selection.....Gershwin

TOMORROW NIGHT

REQUEST NIGHT (for the benefit of the Pension Fund of the Boston Symphony Orchestra)
Prelude to "Carmen".....Bizet
Overture to "William Tell".....Rossini
"Jealousy," Gypsy Tango.....Gade
"Peer Gynt," Suite.....Grieg
"By the Beautiful Blue Danube."..Waltzes
Strauss
Largo from "Xerxes".....Handel
"Bolero".....Ravel
Rhapsody in Blue.....Gershwin
Soloist: Jesus Maria Sanromá
Prayer of Thanksgiving, Old Dutch Hymn
Valerius
"Pomp and Circumstance".....Elgar
Encores:
"The Flight of the Bumble Bee"
Rimsky-Korsakov
Mosquito Dance.....White
Intermezzo, "Cavalleria Rusticana"
Mascagni
Introduction to Act III, "Lohengrin"
Wagner

TREMONT — Miriam Hopkins and Joel McCrea in "Splendor." 9, 11:21 a. m., 1:42, 4:18, 7:05, 9:52. Also "Smarty," with Joan Blondell and Warren William. 10:17 a. m., 12:38, 2:58, 5:46, 8:33

COLONIAL THEATER—"The Great Ziegfeld," featuring William Powell, Myrna Loy, Luise Rainer and many other stars. Directed by Robert Z. Leonard, produced by Hunt Stromberg. 2:15, 8:15.

MODERN—"A Message to Garcia," featuring Wallace Beery, Barbara Stanwyck and John Boles. 10:18 a. m., 1:07, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35. Also Gertrude Michael in "Forgotten Faces." 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:38, 5:27, 8:15.

Other Events

UNIVERSITY CLUB—Open house, studio of short-wave radio station WIXAL, 10 to 4. Tomorrow, 3:30 to 7.

Tomorrow

FREE PUBLIC LECTURES ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE will be delivered by members of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, as follows:

John Ellis Sedman, C. S. B., under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Middleboro, in Town Hall, Middleboro, 3:30.

Judge Samuel W. Greene, C. S. B., under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Framingham, in Dennison Hall, Framingham, 8.

Peter B. Biggins, C. S. B., under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Woburn, in Unitarian Church, Woburn, 3:30.

Miss Margaret Murney Glenn, C. S. B., under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Melrose, in Memorial Hall, Main Street, Melrose, 3:30.

Francis Lyster Jandron, C. S. B., under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Gloucester, in City Hall, Dale Avenue, Gloucester, 3:30.

Music

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—Concert by the State Symphony Orchestra, Ernst Hoffmann, conductor, 3:30.

SOUTH END WPA CONCERT — Choral group, G. Roberts Lunger, conductor, Church of All Nations, 89 Shawmut Avenue, 3.

KENMORE HOTEL—Concert by the Blue Hill Neighborhood Community Chorus, Marcia Nadell, conductor, 3:30.

PHILLIPS ACADEMY (Andover)—Concert by the Boston Brass Quartet, and carillon recital from the Memorial Tower, 7.

Other Events

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB—Meet at Nashua Street side of North Station at 10 a. m. for special bus to Harvard. Visit the Observatory on Oak Hill, the Shaker Settlements and the Fruitlands. About a 7-mile walk. Also rock climbing expedition to Black and White Rocks, Melrose. Meet at 10 a. m. at the highway where the path leads to White Rock at the east edge of the Middlesex Fells, between Wyoming and Oak Grove Stations.

FENWAY PARK—Baseball game, Boston Red Sox vs. Chicago White Sox, 3. Monday doubleheader between the Red Sox and the Detroit Tigers, 1:30.

Monday

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS—Annual social and recreational meeting of the Massachusetts Society, Golf, tennis and dancing, Salem Country Club, Peabody. All day.

HOTEL STATLER—Meeting of the New England Association of Park Executives. Also National Shoe Show.

NEW OCEAN HOUSE (Swampscott)—National Convention of the National Office Management Association.

NORTH END WPA DRAMATICS—Italian Civic Theater in "Dodici Anni Dopo," with piano selections. North End Union, 20 Parmenter Street, 1:30.

Radio Programs
On Page 10

Wellesley Plans Its Farewell to Miss Pendleton

Commencement exercises to mark quarter century of progress made under administration of leader who has guided college into present position it occupies among leading educational institutions of nation.

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Galen Stone Memorial Tower on Campus of Wellesley College and Miss Ellen Fitz Pendleton, Its President

Having seen colleges for women advance from cloistered restriction to the free social and intellectual life which mark them today, Miss Ellen Fitz Pendleton retires this month after 25 years as president of Wellesley College. With rare flexibility of mind and sympathetic understanding of young people, she has guided Wellesley through the years of change, and today she is fully as youthful in her outlook as the most youthful member of the faculty, and not far behind the students in her young ideas.

During the coming week there will be various affairs on the campus and in Boston in honor of President Pendleton. The alumnae have designated Saturday, June 13, as the date for their official farewell. On this day the 70 organized groups representing Wellesley's 16,000 alumnae scattered throughout the country will send their messages of appreciation to their friend "Pres. Pen."

New Wellesley

No wonder they are proud of her! In those 25 years she has built a new Wellesley in stately Gothic, added more than $7,000,000 to the endowment, almost doubled faculty salaries, increased the teaching staff from 134 to 177 while keeping the size of the student body constant at 1500, and kept steadily abreast of the educational procession in inaugurating new methods and policies.

Entrance requirements and curriculum have been liberalized in her day; honor work has been added, relieving the most brilliant students from a part of classroom routine; the general examination requirement for graduation has been introduced; work in child study has been brought to the campus in one of the pioneer progressive schools, and the students have been given wider freedom and control of college life.

"The college woman of today has broader interests than we had when I was a student," said Miss Pendleton. "The women's colleges were narrow then, although no narrower than the men's colleges. Our life was much more restricted than that of the students today and we had very few contacts away from the campus. You know women's education was a doubtful venture then; all the women's colleges were started by reformers; and all reformers are narrow. It is one of their peculiar virtues.

Blazing New Trails

"But we had one thing that the girls today can't have. We had the thrill of being pioneers, of blazing new trails, of showing what college women could do. The whole college was earnest and determined about education then. Today individuals are, but not all the students. Fifty years ago going to college was a crusade with banners.

"College girls are less docile now than they used to be. It is partly because of the change that has come over the world as a whole and partly due also to the training in independence and original work that we give them. They stand on their own feet now, and defend their own ideas. They have a clearer opinion about their teachers, too, as to whether they are good or poor. They are critical about how the college is run and everything else that they come in contact with. I don't mean that they are unpleasantly critical. They don't want to have opinions handed to them. The college likes this independence, but perhaps their fathers and mothers don't like it. Docility may be more comfortable in the home than independence.

Provincialism Broken

"Breaking down provincialism is one of the greatest tasks a national college such as Wellesley can perform. Here we have students from nearly every state in the Union, mixing freely, exchanging ideas, rubbing off the rough edges. Quite aside from any academic work, the contacts here are an education in themselves, and so they have been ever since the college was started. To be in close contact with girls from Georgia and California and Minnesota and Chicago and New York makes a student know that her home town and her native state are not the center of the universe.

"That is one good reason why it is an advantage to a girl to go to a college that has a national constituency. In a cosmopolitan national college, students soon find out that the fact that they are from one of the wealthiest and most important families in their home community makes no difference at all. Students are not interested in home-town reputations. They are only interested in each girl's personality and accomplishments on the campus. That is a fine thing for the rich girl and a fine thing for the poor girl.

Helping Girls

"Colleges such as Wellesley face a problem in helping well-prepared girls from families of small income to attend college. We want as many as possible of these students, for we do not wish to restrict our enrollment to the daughters of wealthy families. But we believe that college women should not be called upon to earn too large a proportion of their expenses.

"In the country as a whole, too many try to work their way through college. The number who can successfully do this is very limited. It is a mistake to think that many young women can earn all their expenses. They are lucky if they earn the incidentals. Friends of students should realize that the colleges are organized so that the studies require most of a girl's time, and parents and other friends should try to help them financially so as to relieve them of outside work as much as possible. The worst feature of doing odd jobs to earn one's way through college is that it is haphazard and irregular work which makes spasmodic inroads on a student's time.

Not Less Feminine

"One of the things people frequently ask me about the changes I have seen in college is: Are the girls less feminine today than they used to be? The answer is decidedly 'No.' They are more athletic, but they are just as feminine today as they ever were. Don't be deceived because you see a lot of girls running around in slacks and sport clothes. They do that because they enjoy relaxing on the campus. Students who come here from coeducational institutions are amazed at the informality of the dress, and they love to adopt our fashions, for they are ever so much more comfortable, but they are always surprised at first, because they say that at the big state universities the coeds dress for the men, not for their own comfort.

"Incidentally I think college women have had a tremendous influence on styles in the United States. For years we have been teaching girls to pay attention to their personal appearance, and emphasizing the fact that it is part of their assets in life to be well dressed. That does not mean expensively dressed, but tastefully dressed. And they have carried over into their later lives the good taste and the attention to artistic details that they learned in college. I believe that it is this sort of training that the women's colleges have given for many college generations that has improved the quality and beauty of the clothing on sale in the shops of the country.

Fudge-Making

"Another change that the 'Gibson girl' would note in the women's colleges is the absence of fudge-making which used to be the main dissipation. Wellesley used to be known for its special fudge, and so were Smith and Vassar. But today girls don't make fudge, although they still use chafing dishes and the kitchenettes which we have installed in the dormitories for making tea and for getting late breakfasts on Sundays. I think the death knell of the afternoon fudge party was sounded when fashion decreed that girls should be thin. They immediately began to examine the calories and stopped making fudge. Now that fashion has changed, and curves have come back into style, perhaps fudge will again come into its own in the women's colleges.

"Sometimes I am asked whether higher education does not spoil girls for home life. Of course not. The best answer to that is the number of college girls who marry and have homes. Among Wellesley alumnae it is about 60 per cent. And the greatest opportunity the woman's college has today is the training of young women to be useful citizens in their home communities.

Best in Community

"Whether they are raising a family or teaching or are in business or are ladies of leisure, they should stand for the best in the community life and take a large part in promoting the welfare of their home towns and the world at large. I do not mean that they should necessarily do this in a spectacular way. Some of the most telling strokes for betterment have been struck by women who were unadvertised and whose names are not found in the newspapers.

"Wherever I go I find college women are fulfilling our best hopes for them by doing the jobs that need to be done to promote the community welfare. To prepare women to take such a part in American life is the highest purpose of the woman's college."

Library's Part In Education Is Emphasized

(Continued from Page 9)

classes, on the invitation of professors, where consultants presented reference materials for the study of a particular subject; conducted group meetings with teachers of special subjects, thus offering a glimpse of the possibilities of the library as a teaching tool.

The School of Library Service at Columbia University, she stated, had prepared a new course called "Curriculum Backgrounds in the School Library" for the improvement of instruction for school librarians.

Removing Barriers

Differences in terminology, training and manhood, she observed, must not be allowed to grow into a barrier between the child and the library. Together teachers and librarians must strive to understand their common problems, and in doing so follow the modern conception of education as a "disinterested endeavor after perfection," an endeavor that is not a "having" or a "being," but "an eternal becoming, a becoming something finer, better, happier and more useful."

Following the afternoon business meeting, James Duncan Phillips, vice-president of Houghton Mifflin Company, gave an address on the "Romantic North Shore." His book on Salem in the seventeenth century is very popular with Boston librarians, some of whom declare it the best thing they know that has been written about Salem of that period.

Prize for Publicity

Miss Mary H. Davis, librarian of the Medford Public Library, carried off a prize of a Paul Revere pottery vase for obtaining the best publicity in the press for Massachusetts libraries.

One of the outstanding undertakings of the association during the past year was marked by the presentation to the Boston Public Library of 62 signed letters from well-known contemporary authors who have contributed to the recent publication of the association, a book entitled, "Books We Like." This volume consists of the replies of these authors to the question, "Please choose, and give reasons for your choice, ten books, exclusive of the Bible and Shakespeare, dictionaries, encyclopedias, and other ordinary reference books, that you believe should be in every public library."

Homer Tops List

Homer tops the list for popularity, with 14 votes for the "Odyssey" and five for the "Iliad." Ralph Waldo Emerson comes a close second with 13 votes for his Essays, whole Boswell is third, his "Life of Samuel Johnson" having been chosen by 12. Dickens, Dante, Benjamin Franklin, Hawthorne, Thackeray, James Truslow Adams, Kipling, Lewis Carroll, Cervantes, Dumas, Mark Twain and Edward Gibbon (for the "Decline and Fall . . .") are all well represented. Robert Frost, who is himself listed by Walter Prichard Eaton as "the poet of latter-day New England, making a belated beauty flower in our abandoned literary pastures," heads his list with Homer's "Odyssey." Of the latter Frost writes, "The 'Odyssey' chooses itself, the first in time and rank of all romances. Palmer's translation is by all odds the best." He says of his second choice, "Robinson Crusoe," that it "is never quite out of my mind. I never tire of being shown how the limited can make snug in the limitless."

Library Leader

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Miss Edith Guerrier

Retiring President of the Massachusetts Library Association

Democratic Unity Forecast

(Continued from Page 9)

favoring votes, the exact count needed to give him a clear majority.

The vote-taking followed amazing demonstrations made in favor of the three candidates. There were three distinct periods when the delegates went completely wild.

The "Joe" Hurley crowd started the uproar after their candidate was named as a gubernatorial candidate. Their demonstration, which included a march around the hall behind a band, consumed 25 minutes. However, despite the bedlam of the "Joe" Hurley demonstration, that accorded the treasurer was even more vociferous.

Instead of one band, there were three, and it appeared that practically the entire convention hall was filled with "Charlie" Hurley delegates. The Dever demonstration, which was forced to go minus a band when the musicians quit at 12 o'clock under union rules, was the last but not the least. For more than a half hour his supporters continued to yell "Dever forever," "We want Dever," and the like.

Only the Climax

But this was only the climax of a day filled with excitement. The Greenwood tirade against Governor Curley was a convention highlight. The Governor was forced to sit and take it as the Fitchburg Mayor likened him to Representative Zioncheck and charged him with "outpurpleing the royal purple."

The platform resulted in a severe battle with one resolution demanding abolition of the State Board of Tax Appeals finally being added to the 18-point platform drafted by the resolutions committee. This was the only change made, although fights were made in support of flat rate compulsory automobile liability insurance and several other matters.

There was no test of strength when Leo Harlow, permanent chairman of the 1934 convention, was elected to the same post this year. The three rival gubernatorial camps agreed upon Mr. Harlow, whose vigorous gavel banging kept the convention from getting out of hand during the debate.

Two Real Contests

From all indications there are only two more real contests to be decided before the convention closes, those over the endorsement of a candidate for lieutenant governor and another for State treasurer.

Arthur T. Lyman, State commissioner of correction, appeared in the lead for lieutenant governor. However, there was a remote possibility that Lieutenant Governor, Hurley would seek renomination, having been beaten in the gubernatorial contest. There are a half dozen candidates in the field, and as many observers said, "anything can happen."

For state treasurer, Senator James C. Scanlon of Somerville, Democratic floor leader in the Senate, appeared a probable winner.

Thomas H. Buckley, State Auditor, is certain of renomination undoubtedly by acclamation. Mr. Dever is in a similar position in regard to renomination for attorney general. Dr. Joseph Santosuosso, defeated nominee for secretary of state, it is understood, will be given another chance to battle with the Republicans.

Mrs. Margaret O'Riordan, vice-chairman of the Democratic State Committee, who has four times failed to obtain approval from the Governor's Council of her appointment as state librarian, has entered the contest for Secretary of State. The women at the convention are demanding a place on the ticket. Whether they will get it is undeterminable.

Mrs. Mary Murray of Milford, wife of the chairman of the convention resolutions committee, is another possible candidate for Secretary of State.

Latvian President Honored By American Alma Mater

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIGA, Latvia—When Karlis Ulmanis was a student at the University of Nebraska 30 years ago he purchased a pennant for the wall of his room. It was the collegiate thing to do. In his study, whether in Riga or elsewhere, during the intervening years that Nebraska pennant has continued to occupy a place.

When Dr. Ulmanis became President of Latvia recently, he received from the rector of the University of Nebraska a new penniant, and he also was informed that an illuminated address was to be forwarded to him from his alma mater, which is proud of the local boy who made good.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	**'The Monitor Views the News'**	**National Open Golf match, from Short Hills, N. J.**	Red Sox-Chicago game	Reports and recordings
5:15	National open golf match		Ann Leaf, organist	Reports and recordings
5:30	Ken Sparnon Ensemble	Kaltenmyer's Kindergarten:	"Motor City Melodies"	Reports and recordings
5:45	Ruth and Ross, songs	children's program	"Permanent Wave Scheme"	Reports and recordings
6:00	News; Journal; talk	News; Jack Ingersoll	Yankee News Service	Reports and recordings
6:15	Captain Tim's Story	Bavarian Orchestra	"News of Youth"	Reports and recordings
6:30	News; speaker; sports briefs	Recordings; soloist	Sports reports	**National Open Golf match**
6:45	O'Leary's Irish Minstrels	Jay Wesley's Sports Review	Minute Men: speaker	Sport reports; soloist
7:00	National open golf match	**National Open Golf match**	Musical Moments: recording	Yankee News Service
7:15	Lewis Moonlight Hawaiians	**Human Side of the News**	Dramatic sketch	Jack Fisher's Orchestra
7:30	"Manhatters": orchestra	Helen Barr, songs	Fray and Baum, pianists	Terry O'Toole; organ
7:45	Network program	Strange As It Seems	Victor Bay's symphony orch.	Jerry Johnson's Orchestra
8:00	**"El Chico": Spanish revue;**	Carl Ravazza's Orchestra	**"Ziegfeld Follies of the Air";**	Al Kavelin's Orchestra
8:15	**soloists; orchestra**	Carl Ravazza's Orchestra	**Milton Berle; Benny Fields;**	Al Kavelin's Orchestra
8:30	**Boston "Pop" Concert: Pops**	**"String Time": concert by**	**Patti Chapin; Jack Arthur;**	"Sweet Music": Embassy Trio;
8:45	**Orchestra, Arthur Fiedler,**	**NBC String Orchestra**	**Al Goodman's Orchestra**	Stuart Gracey
9:00	**conductor; popular clas-**	**University of Wisconsin Com-**	**Bruna Castagna, contralto;**	Charles Barnett's Orchestra
9:15	**sical program**	**mencement address**	**concert orchestra**	Charles Barnett's Orchestra
9:30	National Barn Dance: Henry	**Chateau: Smith Ballew; Gin-**	"Salon Moderne"; orchestra	"Music Hall": popular variety
9:45	Burr; Verne; Lee and	**ger Rogers; Lionel Barry-**	"Revue"; popular variety	Yankee News Service
10:00	Mary; Hoosier Hot Shots;	**more; Edward Everett Hor-**	"Your Hit Parade"; Freddie	"Titans of Science": talks;
10:15	Tune Twisters; soloists	**ton; features; orchestra**	Rich's Orchestra; soloists	dramatic sketch
10:30	Xavier Cugat's Orchestra	**Official night opening of Texas**	"Your Hit Parade": Freddie	Lloyd Huntley's Orchestra
10:45	Xavier Cugat's Orchestra	**Centennial Exposition**	Rich's Orchestra; soloists	Sophie Tucker's Orchestra
11:00	Reports; news; **United States**	Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news	Yankee News Service	Guy Lombardo's Orchestra
11:15	**Coast Guard Academy an-**	Sports; recordings	Cliff Natalie's Orchestra	Mal Hallett's Orchestra
11:30	**niversary program;** talks;	Russ Morgan's Orchestra	Don Bestor's Orchestra	Griff Williams's Orchestra
11:45	music; sketches; relays	Russ Morgan's Orchestra	Don Bestor's Orchestra	Griff Williams's Orchestra

Sunday's Programs

Mother Church Radiocasts

10:25 **WORL (920kc), Chimes and morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.**

Shortwave

10:12 **W1XAL (11.79mc), Chimes and morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.**

7:00 **W1XAL (6.04mc), Chimes and evening service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.**

Christian Science Radiocast

Shortwave

4:15 **W1XAL (11.79mc), Studio devotional program, auspices of Committee on Publications: readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy; music.**

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
12:00	American Pageant of Youth:	St. Paul's Cathedral service	Salt Lake City choir and	"Freilicher Kabtzen": Jewish
12:15	Johnny Johnson's Orch.	"Musical Turns": records	organ recital	dramatic sketch
12:30	**Radio City Symphony Orch.;**	**University of Chicago Round**	**Talk, "The Oxford Group"**	"Freilicher Kabtzen": Jewish
12:45	**Viola Philo, soprano solo-**	**Table discussion**	**Relay from Geneva**	dramatic sketch
1:00	**ist; special all-Debussy**	The Voice of Experience	Religious period with speak-	Italian soloists and instru-
1:15	**program**	The Voice of Experience	ers; soloists; organ	mental group
1:30	Sunday Forum: talk, Dr.	"Samovar Serenade": Russian	Question Box period	Italian Serenaders: soloists
1:45	Alfred Grant Walton	soloists and orchestra	Yankee News Service	and typical orchestra
2:00	**Magic Key: Marion Telva;**	Walter Logan's Musicale: con-	**French Trio: violin, harp and**	"Deep South": recording
2:15	**Josef Knitzer; Shep Fields's**	cert orchestra	**flute recital**	Palmer House Ensemble
2:30	**Orch.; Swiss yodelers; Ten-**	**"Peter Absolute": Erie Canal**	"St. Louis Blues": popular	**Perole String Quartet, Joseph**
2:45	**nessee Ramblers; orchestra**	**dramatic sketch**	variety program	**Coleman, director**
3:00	"You": Gilbert Seldes	Anne Jamison, soprano; con-	**"Everybody's Music": Henry**	Forum Hour: S. Theodore
3:15	Combined choir recital	cert orchestra	**M. Neeley, narrator; Colum-**	Granik presiding
3:30	Benno Rabinoff, violinist;	Confederate Verterans' Asso-	**bia Symphony Orchestra,**	**Eddy Brown, violinist; Bela**
3:45	concert orchestra	ciation program; talks	**Howard Barlow, conductor**	**Rozsa, pianist**
4:00	Sunday Vespers: Dr. Paul	"The Widow's Sons": network	Sunday Serenade; popular so-	"Moods in Melody": recorded
4:15	Scherer; quartet	dramatic sketch	loists; orchestra	program
4:30	"Senator Fishface and Pro-	Cleveland Heights A Capella	"Songs of Russia": Heifetz	"Carnival": popular variety
4:45	fessor Piggsbottle": variety	Choir recital	Singers; orchestra	recorded program
5:00	Tom Terriss and his Orien-	"The Sunday Drivers": with	Cosmopolitans: quintet	"Ann Leaf's Musicale": organ
5:15	tal Romance: orchestra	Fields and Hall	"Fraternity House Party":	recital; soloist
5:30	Lucille Manners, soprano;	Fireside recital: vocalists	recorded program	Ramona, pianist and vocalist;
5:45	concert orchestra	"Sunset Dreams": vocalists	Terry O'Toole, songs	Three Jesters; orchestra
6:00	Evening Radio Journal	Religious period, from New	National Amateur Hour: so-	Hour of Charm: all-girl en-
6:15	Spiritual Singers	York: speakers; music	loists; orchestra	semble, Phil Spitalny, dir.
6:30	Piano and xylophone recital.	News; reports	"March of Events"; drama-	Music: **"The Issues," Henry**
6:45	Political speaker	Garden talk	tized news; orchestra	**P. Fletcher**
7:00	**Jack Benny; Kenny Baker;**	"K-7": secret service sketch;	Yankee News Service	Yankee News Service
7:15	**Johnny Green's Orchestra,**	orchestra	Rubinoff; Virginia Rea	Mal Hallett's Orchestra
7:30	Robert L. "Believe It or Not"	Fireside recital: vocalists	Phil Baker, comedian; Hal	Griff Williams's Orchestra
7:45	Ripley; soloist; orchestra	"Sunset Dreams": vocalists	Kemp's Orchestra	Griff Williams's Orchestra
8:00	"Echoes From the Orchestra	**Major Bowes's Amateur Hour.**	"America Dances": Lud Glus-	**"The Art of Song"; Wallen-**
8:15	Pit": Emil Polak's Orch.;	**Major Bowes's Amateur Hour.**	kin's Orchestra; soloists	**stein's Orch.; vocalist**
8:30	male quartet; Annette	**Major Bowes's Amateur Hour.**	Columbia Players present	Horace Heidt's Orchestra
8:45	Hastings; Ralina Zarova	**Major Bowes's Amateur Hour.**	"Gun Thunder"	Horace Heidt's Orchestra
9:00	**Jack Hylton and his Conti-**	Manhattan Merry-Go-Round:	**Symphony Orchestra and**	Terry O'Toole, songs; Francis
9:15	**nental Revue: soloists**	soloists; trio; orchestra	**mixed chorus; Victor Kolar,**	Cronin, organist
9:30	Walter Winchell, columnist	**American Album of Familiar**	**conductor; Josephine An-**	"Soft Lights and Sweet Music"
9:45	**Paul Whiteman's Musical**	**Music; soloists; orchestra**	**toine, soprano soloist**	Yankee News Service
10:00	**Varieties: guest soloist;**	**Promenade Concert: symphony**	"Radio Parties at Pickfair":	"Dance Scene": Brusiloff's
10:15	**soloists and quartet**	**orchestra, Erno Rapee, con-**	guest soloists; orchestra	Orchestra; soloists
10:30	"Dreams of Long Ago":	**ductor; Conrad Thibault,**	John Barclay's "Community	"Symphony Hall": classical
10:45	dramatizations of old songs	**Lois Bennett, soloists**	Sing": chorus	recorded program

Monday's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), "Metropolitan Echoes": concert orchestra.

12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

12:30 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; orchestra.

2:00 WNAC, Two baseball games, Red Sox-Detroit, reported by Fred Hoey.

5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," by direct wire from Monitor studio.

6:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After

8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Fibber McGee and Molly": comedy sketch; Marcelli's Orchestra.

8:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Hammerstein's Music Hall: Ted Hammerstein; Lucy Laughlin; Lazy Dan.

8:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Melodiana": Oliver Smith, tenor; Bernice Claire, soprano; Abe Lyman's Orchestra.

8:30 WEEI (WEAF—National), Margaret Speaks, soprano; mixed chorus; concert orchestra.

8:30 WAAB, Massachusetts Institute of Technology Alumni Day banquet; Joseph B. Eastman, federal coordinator of transport, speaker.

9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Greater Minstrels: interlocutor; end men; quartet; orchestra.

9:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Gypsies Orchestra, Harry Horlick, conductor; Howard Price, tenor; Romany Singers.

9:00 WNAC (WABC — Columbia), Radio Theater: Myrna Loy and William Powell in "The Thin Man."

9:30 WEEI (WEAF—National), Sigmund Romberg; Lionel Barrymore; soloists; concert orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Carefree Carnival": popular variety program.

10:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), "Lullaby Lady": male quartet; concert orch.

10:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Dramatizations of the news.

10:30 WEEI (WEAF—National), National Forum: talk.

10:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Russ Morgan and his orchestra.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:30	WBZ	990kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc
6:00	WORL	920kc

Shortwave

12:30	W1XK	9.57mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
5:30	W1XAL	11.79mc

Annual Meeting News Radiocast

5:00 p. m. — **W1XAL (11.79mc-25.5m), and 9 p. m. (6.04mc-49.6m),** Principal news and features from reports of the Annual Meeting of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Eight Big Liners Give Boston Port Busiest Week End

(Continued from Page 9)

liners arriving at or sailing from Boston, a cavalcade not ending until Monday morning.

Marine Parade

Two American-flag ships, five British, and one Italian, flying house flags of six internationally known shipping companies, make up the marine procession. This afternoon brought the Laconia of the Cunard White Star fleet in from New York to pick up passengers for Galway, Cobh and Liverpool, casting off from East Boston at 9 p. m. tonight.

Surging westward nearly a day ahead of time on what is believed in shipping circles to be the fastest passage of her career, the Samaria of the Cunard's postwar-built fleet, moved into the pilot station off Boston Lightship late this afternoon, and is expected at the East Boston dock while most Bostonians are gathered around the family supper table. Samaria comes from Liverpool, Belfast and Galway with 71 passengers for Boston and 106 for New York.

With the dollar sign—emblem of the American flag line founded by Robert Dollar, Pacific coast shipping man, on the funnel, the President Hayes comes into port tomorrow from its forty-third round-the-world voyage. Also, the newly renovated fast motorship Vulcania of the Italian Line ties up at Commonwealth Pier Sunday to take on 450 passengers for the Azores, Lisbon, Gibralter, Algiers, Palermo, Naples, Patras, Ragusa, Venice, and Trieste.

Every Cabin Occupied

With the 850 who boarded the Vulcania at New York, every cabin will be occupied when the big vessel sails from Boston at noon Sunday. The passenger list resembles a directory of the United States and Canada, with bookings from all corners of both countries.

Grand Ufficiale, Capt. Antonio Cosulich, managing director of the Cosulich Line, a unit of the Italian Steamship Lines, who came to this country from his headquarters at Trieste on the maiden voyage of the Queen Mary, Cunard White Star superliner, is to visit Boston Sunday, inspect facilities and needs of the port, sail out on the Vulcania. It was Captain Cosulich who approved the proposal last fall to make Boston the first port of arrival in the United States of the Cosulich transatlantic liners from Europe.

Port authority officials will welcome the shipping magnate and conduct him on an extensive inspection trip of the harbor, pier and rail facilities. He contemplates expansion of the line's Boston service, especially westbound, in view of the new service from Europe to Boston, inaugurated last January, showing a steady increase in passenger totals for Boston with every arrival.

Plans Tour of Italy

In the tourist class of the Vulcania is booked Col. Hubert Fauntleroy Julian, Black Eagle of Harlem and former Air Minister of Ethiopia, now an Italian citizen, planning a tour of Italy.

Port officials reaching their posts of duty early Monday morning will find two ships waiting inspection, the American Export Lines steamer Exeter from Mediterranean ports and the Canadian National Steamships liner Lady Drake, from Bermuda and the British West Indies, completing a 30-day cruise.

Evidence of heavy ocean travel this season—biggest since economic conditions curtailed passenger traffic—piles up with each passing day.

G. O. P. Platform Work Proceeding

Preparations for the Republican Party's platform for the coming state elections, indicate that the G. O. P. is partial to a reform-in-government campaign.

At the Hotel Bellevue a sub-committee of seven members of the party's rule committee received nearly 100 recommendations yesterday afternoon for the platform which they will draw up for the state convention at Springfield June 18 and 19.

Following Representative Philip G. Bowker's demand for reform in administration of state offices, the committee heard demands that the Republicans stand for moral reforms as well.

Medley T. Holsworth of Lynn told the committee that the G. O. P. should call for prohibition of the sale of intoxicants on Sunday and should urge repeal of laws legalizing gambling with horse and dog racing.

Mrs. William A. Hefler, speaking for the League of Women Voters, laid six specific recommendations before the committee:

Inclusion of newly created administrative positions under Civil Service.

Provision for compulsory retirement age for policemen and firemen.

Modification of the Veteran Preference Act.

Educational requirements as a prerequisite to application for civil service positions.

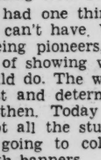
Abolition of the residence requirement for municipal positions under the civil service.

Lowering age requirements for applicants in classified civil service.

Exercise and Play
YMCA
316 Huntington Ave.
BOSTON

Summer Sale of Millinery
Monday, June 8, 1936

Prettily trimmed and becoming hats specially fitted, at greatly reduced prices
A few at $1 and $2
Old hats made to look like new
BRANN
Rm. 1056, 80 Boylston St., Boston Han. 6281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He will relieve you of the whole burden.
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Linen Handkerchiefs
are made for us in Ireland
for women who like the crisp simplicity of sheer white hemstitched handkerchiefs
6 for $1
Made with spoke hemstitching. A particularly good everyday handkerchief, the sort that our customers buy year after year. Street floor. Mail and telephone orders filled. Call Liberty 0165.
R. H. Stearns Company
BOSTON

Women with Long Hair
can achieve Parisian smartness in their coiffures and permanents
at STEARNS'
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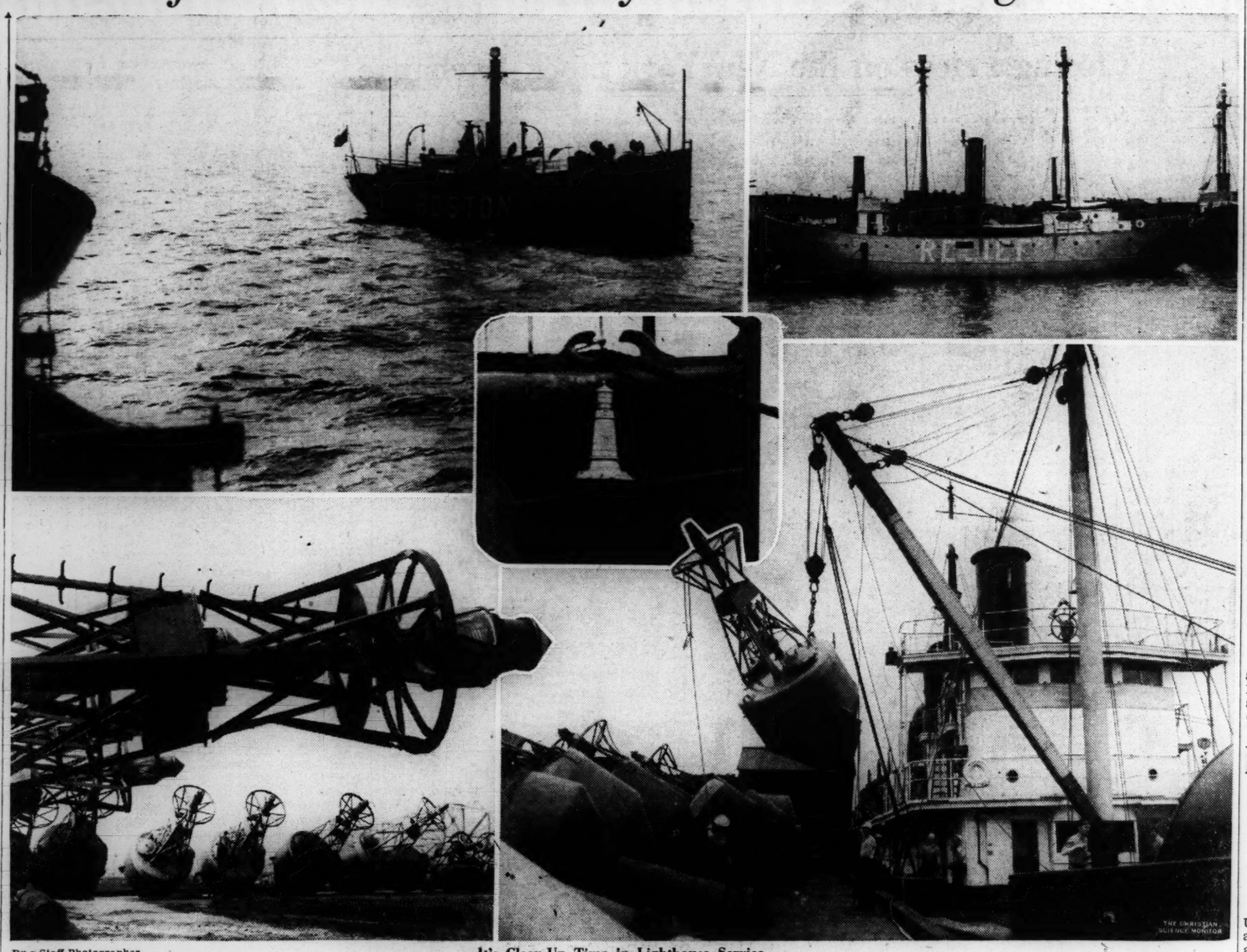
Never were fashions kinder to the woman with long hair. Let our Consulting Director tell you about the semi-swirl back with side coil, the bobbed front effect, the new French "high sides." She will know which version is best for you. Call Liberty 0165 for your appointment.
While "under the dryer," enjoy the fragrant penetration of Jaquet cream on your face, followed later by a Jaquet make-up. This courtesy is included with every appointment.
R. H. STEARNS CO.
BOSTON

Sentinels of the Sea Stand Lonely and Constant Vigil

Lighthouses and other aids to navigation never cease their watch—They range from towering lighthouses and tossing lightships to tiny buoys marking a ship's channel, but all serve alike.



By a Staff Photographer

It's Clean-Up Time in Lighthouse Service

Upper Left—Boston Lightship. Upper Right—Lightship Used for Relief Cases. Lower Left—Buoys on the Pier All Cleaned and Ready to Be Set. Lower Right—Hoisting Buoys Onto the Deck. Center—Lightship Emblem on the Bow of a Boat

From the remote and lonely passage between the Pacific Ocean and the Bering Sea, to far-off Hawaiian Islands, Puerto Rico, the entire seacoast of the United States, the Great Lakes and interior rivers, loyal sentinels of the Government stand constant guard 24 hours a day, 365 days a year—an endless vigil of helpful service for all humanity.

They are the lightkeepers of more than 20,000 aids to navigation, a greater number than is maintained by any other nation. The thrilling saga of romance, heroism, loyalty, interwoven in the history of the Lighthouse Service probably antedates any established service dedicated primarily to protection, peace and friendly assistance to mankind.

Long before the Christian era, when commerce was carried on mainly by water, the necessity of markers and aids to navigation, turned thoughts of early rulers to helping the navigation of ships.

First Date Back 2000 Years

First lighthouses to be built were credited to the Pharaohs of Alexandria and the most famous of all lighthouses was erected on the coast of Egypt more than 2000 years ago.

These lighthouses are said to have been 400 feet high, constructed of white marble—pyramids of the sea, in fact—in which beacon fires were burned day and night, and their construction gives rise to wide conjecture in view of the crude implements in use at that early age. History reveals that other early lighthouses were built at Dover, Eng., in approximately the same era.

When this country was founded by the Pilgrims, commerce immediately became a vital factor. As early as 1631 the first vessel to be built in the New World, a 30-ton wooden ship called the Blessing of the Bay, was hewn from trees in near-by forests, and constructed on the banks of the Mystic River at Medford.

Boston Light Still Serves

The first lighthouse to be built in America was erected by the Province of Massachusetts in 1716 on Little Brewster Island, at the entrance of Boston Harbor. During the siege of Boston in 1775, it was partially destroyed, only to be rebuilt in 1783. Boston Light is still in service.

In modern days of highly systematized networks of guides to navigation, the United States Lighthouse Service has divided the nation into districts, the Second Lighthouse District, with headquarters at Chelsea, across the "creek" from Boston, having jurisdiction of 1428 aids to navigation, all under command of Capt. George E. Eaton. In the total are nine lightships and three "relief" lightships; 264 lighthouses and lighted aids and 1152 unlighted aids.

Cleaning the Buoys

Today, Skipper Eaton with years of seafaring experience back of him, is engaged in the annual task of "housecleaning." Aided by a flotilla of sturdy tenders—the Lotus, Arbutus, Anemone and Shrub—every buoy, marker, and other type of aid, is being hauled up from its position and brought to the Chelsea depot—a veritable navy yard—for cleaning, painting and overhauling. Others are "planted" in the place of those taken up. A stupendous task this—and one that often occupies months of each summer—as fog, the great foe of mariners, often delays the work for days at a time.

Huge 14-ton gas buoys, heavily weighted at the bottom, with skeleton frame holding the "gas tank" far above the base, above which is the framework that supports the light, as well as a special type of welded buoys that have completely displaced the old-fashioned wooden spar markers, are being hauled up from the harbors of Gloucester, Salem and Ipswich, by the crew of the Lotus, brought to Chelsea, overhauled and put down in Plymouth, Scituate and South Shore waters, while the latter are brought in for cleaning.

Spar Markers Now Obsolete

A week or 10 days is required to give each buoy its "house cleaning." In lighthouse parlance this involves scraping and three coats of paint, as well as repairing. During the last few years the 600 cedar spar markers that guided yachtsmen, fishermen, freighters and big passenger liners to the channels have been displaced by electrically welded can buoys, painted either red or black. The only spar markers now used are those designating a station after ice or storm has swept away the regular buoy.

Classified as "nun" buoys, the conical-shaped cans are moored on each side of ship channels. Red paint indicates the "nuns," each of which has an even number painted on its sides and used on the starboard side of the channel. Black paint identifies "can" buoys, bearing odd numbers and moored on the port side of channels.

Buoys in Three Sizes

Back of this revolutionary change looms progress in electric welding; increased cost of cedar spars which have to be brought from Oregon, less expense for repairs to metal buoys than to the spars and greater ease in handling, as well as being more easily "picked up" by the navigator.

And a chalk mark for modern system is due for the three sizes in which each shape buoy comes, the small ones being moored in water of eight to 10 feet depth; the medium in 15 feet of water and the large in depths of 20 or more feet.

Resting close to the caplog of the Chelsea depot, within easy reach of the powerful derrick booms of the tenders, a long "string" of huge gas buoys show the different stages of the process of "housecleaning," some having been just deposited there, others partly scraped down, a few virtually glaring in the sunlight on their bright red forms.

Eerie Call from the Sea

Then the whistling buoys offer intense interest to the landlubbers, with their long base cylinder through which the restless waters are forced when the buoy topples back to the trough of the sea. This action compresses the air inside through a siren orifice that emits the dirge-like warning to shipping.

The depot is virtually a magnet of interest. Enclosed with walls and fencing, it is a government reservation. Spic and span, it is a model for ship-shapeness with its red brick buildings, except for the "keeper's house" which is wooden frame, its well-kept roads and grass plots, white flagstaff and trim wharf, alongside which are moored sturdy blunt-nosed "relief" lightships, the latest sample of regular lightship construction known as No. 112 that is to mark the treacherous shoals of Nantucket, the busy tender Lotus, and by way of contrast the tiny lightship "Eleven Foot" that was sent down from the Great Lakes but which is evidently too small to be of any value in Atlantic waters. Miles of chain are stored, spare propellers to fit any lightship or tender in the district and a multitude of oddly-shaped and highly-colored buoys, drums, bells, anchors and what not.

New Nantucket Nearly Ready

Fresh from the builder's yard at Wilmington, Del., the new lightship with Nantucket painted in bold white capitals on each side, is being fitted with the latest radio equipment and submarine signalling apparatus. It is soon to take up its lonely vigil on the most exposed station on the Atlantic seaboard, 42 miles southeast of Nantucket Island, the most isolated of all lightships in the world. Moored in 180 feet of water about 14 miles from Asia Rip, Phelps Bank, and Nantucket Shoals, this lightship will be held on station by mushroom anchors weighing nearly 8000 pounds. One hangs from the hawespipe built in the stem of the craft, close to the waterline, the other from the regular place on the bow of the ship just below the deck.

Steel link chains that can endure a 217,000-pound strain lessen the possibility of storms snapping the mooring. Old-fashioned chains were tested for a strain of 81,380 pounds.

Yet even the modern moorings give way, as evidenced only last winter when the relief lightship on Nantucket station was torn away in a gale and was several days in getting back.

One Hauled Overland

Records of the service show that Columbia River Lightship—first to be placed on the Pacific Coast—parted moorings in 1899 under stress of a gale and tremendous sea, stranding near Cape Disappointment at the mouth of the Columbia River. The craft was held hard and fast for 16 months, defying all efforts to get her back into deep water and eventually she was hauled overland for 700 yards and relaunched in the Columbia River.

In 1916, when the German submarine U-53 was torpedoing merchant vessels off Nantucket, the crews of many of these hapless craft sought refuge on Nantucket Lightship. At one time there were 115 shipwrecked men on the lightship.

But in 1918, after the United States joined the Allies in the conflict, a submarine operating off Cape Hatteras lay near the lightship there, torpedoing vessels as they approached. The lightship sent out warnings of the U boat danger by radio. They were heard by the German, who then fired on and sank the lightship, the crew escaping in small boats.

Unsung heroes are these "keepers of the lights." Quietly but persistently these loyal servants perform little-known feats and humble tasks. But whichever it is, to them it's "all in the day's work."

Chicopee Financial Outlook Called Good

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICOPEE, Mass., June 6—The financial outlook of this city for 1936 is excellent, according to figures revealed by City Treasurer Louis M. Dufault. At the end of the year, when regular payments have been completed on outstanding bonds, the municipal debt will be $997,000, the lowest figure in 20 years.

At the close of this year, also, the municipal electric light plant will be free from debt and the public highways will be debt free. The school debt will be practically wiped out by 1938 and the sewer construction account by 1940.

'Red' Literature Distributor Fined $20

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 6 (AP)—George Glass of this city was fined $20 and costs in police court today for putting Communist literature in parked autos in the downtown section. Police said they had set a watch on parking places after receiving complaints from automobile owners that the propaganda was being put in their machines. The technical charge in court was distributing pamphlets without a permit.

Boston Credit Men to Attend

The Boston Credit Men's Association will be represented by 20 delegates at the forty-first annual convention of the National Association of Credit Men to be held at Richmond, Va., June 8 to 12. The majority of the group will sail Saturday evening via Norfolk on the Merchants & Miners S. S. Chatham.

What's Going On in the Arts

Fogg Museum

A SMALL special exhibition of Persian *objets d'art* is being shown at the Fogg Art Museum. Such treasurers are well known in this vicinity. The Boston Museum is adequately stocked with Iranian things which are often noted by visitors because they are installed in galleries off the beaten path.

At the Fogg there are many miniatures, leaves from Persian manuscripts bearing inscriptions and illustrative pictures. They range from portraits of individuals and depictions of battle scenes to idyllic views of gardens. The style is not uniform. In some there is a profusion of lines swung into animation, portraying turbulent action. In others the emphasis is upon a luxuriant drawing of figures in a room or garden, each colored with a smooth, lacquer-like pigment, and patterned with delicate tracery of lozenges, arabesques and geometric shapes. Without pretending to be naturalistic these small pictures impart a great deal of information about life in Persia in the fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Especially amusing in this group is a portrayal of a school scene in which the diminutive pupils are seen sitting before their tutors while one is receiving chastisement in the proverbial manner. The separate portraits disclose that particular calligraphic gift which one group of Persian illuminators possessed. Theirs is a restless line, which appears swiftly applied but with inordinate control and expressiveness.

The other half of the display consists of pottery, a manufacture in which Persians have excelled through the years of known history. The wares vary in thickness, shape, color, design, glaze. The Persian ceramists appear to have developed many fashions, and in the process they exploited most of the possibilities inherent in pottery making.

There are some small, choice fragments of Ray pottery, thin, earthy in color, ornamented with primitively drawn equestrian figures. There are copper lusters and Sultanabad examples.

There pervades in all these Persian objects the sensitiveness and vitality which is to be expected of art in a truly cultural era. The lusters and iridescences, the burnishings and precious backgrounds all indicate a curiosity and indefatigability on the part of the craftsman about perfecting and varying his methods. D. A.

Chamber Music and Song

LAST night in Jordan Hall, Aristide Mizzi, tenor, sang a program of operatic airs and lieder, assisted by Alice Reilly, pianist, Einar Hansen, violinist, and Harry Goldman, cellist. Alfred Anzalone was the pianoforte accompanist for Mr. Mizzi, who opened the program with a group by Salvatore Rosa and Paisiello. A trio for violin, cello and pianoforte by Leclair comprised group two, after which Mr. Mizzi followed with songs by Xantholoulou, Callinicos and Ntavou, each in quasi folk-tune style, and sung in Greek. After a pair of solos by Mr. Hansen, the singer offered an aria from Meyerbeer's "L'Africaine" and an English group by Quilter, Whelpley and Hageman. There were more solos from Mr. Hansen, another group of songs and an aria from Puccini's "La Bohème" and a pair of slender works by Lucille Bergère for violin, cello and pianoforte.

Mr. Mizzi was announced as an operatic tenor, but to qualify for this designation, a singer must have a voice wide in range and well developed throughout. This, unfortunately, Mr. Mizzi does not have. The voice is of naturally good timbre, but his method of using it leaves much to be desired. A tendency toward scooping an upward progression too often mars his performance and his inability to produce a well controlled crescendo militates against him. With his present adeptness at breath control, he should be able to do far more than explode into a double forte on a top note, nor should he forget his audience when he comes to the end of a phrase or a long melodic line. His trick of singing the final cadences to the footlights is disconcerting to even the most well-intentioned listener. Mr. Mizzi has talent and a voice of pleasant quality, but he needs to learn the refinements of the singing art before his present habits are too firmly fixed. Mr. Mizzi was warmly applauded.

Mr. Hansen's expert performance in his solo numbers justly won him the admiration of the audience; and to the fine and musically sensitive pianoforte accompaniments of Miss Reilly one must give the praise which they richly deserve. Especially imaginative was her accompaniment to Ibert's "The Little White Donkey"—although the piece loses some of its amusing qualities in transcription. G. M. S.

Sports Camp Planned At Mount Wachusett

WORCESTER, Mass., June 6 (AP)—The Worcester County Commissioners announced last night the United States Department of the Interior will construct a 50-acre recreation center at the base of Mount Wachusett in Westminster to embrace ski jump, swimming pool, tourist camp with new roads and bridges. The work will be done by CCC camps near by.

Engineers from the Federal Department, the county engineers office and the CCC will confer at Springfield Monday for final details, the commissioners announced.

Skipper of Pemberton Has Seen Much Service

Rounding out years of experience in the shipping business, Harry E. Lewis of Boston has reached the top of the ladder in his profession, and is today captain in fact as well as in name.

Satisfying the United States steamboat inspectors of his qualifications to be skipper, as long as six years ago, he passed examinations with flying colors, was granted a master's license. But the big obstacle to overcome was to get a "berth" as skipper.

Today, Captain Lewis is in command of the Nantasket Boston Steamboat Company's excursion vessel Pemberton. He put in 15 years on coastwise tankers, coal boats, freighters, the Eastern Steamship's Kennebec River service and the Merchants & Miners service, and then served six years as pilot and one as mate on the Nantasket Line before getting the title of captain.

Boston Yard Gets Work on Cruiser

WASHINGTON, June 6 (AP)—Representative John W. McCormack of Boston said yesterday he had been informed by the Navy Department that orders had been issued for the transfer of the new cruiser, the U. S. S. Quincy, to the Boston Navy Yard for final outfitting.

Mr. McCormack said the Massachusetts House delegation had protested to the Navy Department when it became known that New York representatives had attempted to have the outfitting done at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

The Bay State group, Mr. McCormack said, contended the warship, built at the Fore River shipyard, Quincy, Mass., could be outfitted more economically at Boston. He estimates the work would give Boston Navy Yard workers $50,000 in wages, avert a possible layoff, and give employment to more than 100 men for three months.

Farm Property Demand Reported as Increasing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 6—Demand for farm property is increasing, according to the local Federal Land Bank, which covers New England, New York and New Jersey. The payment record on existing loans also is the best in recent years.

Slackening of the farm credit emergency is indicated by the decline in loan applications. For the first five months of this year 685 loans were granted for a total of $1,800,000, compared to 1200 for $3,100,000 in the same period a year ago.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailings	Due		Mail Closes: Boston	Mail Closes: New York
Columbus	June 9	Plymouth	June 16	June 8, 8:00 pm	June 9, 1:00 pm
Ile de France	June 11	Plymouth	June 17	June 10, 8:00 pm	June 11, 8:00 am
Bremen	June 13	Cherbourg	June 19	June 13, 1:00 pm	June 13, 8:00 pm

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailings		Mail Closes: Boston	Mail Closes: New York
*Niagara	Victoria	June 17	June 12, 4:00 pm	June 12, 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Francisco	June 23	June 18, 4:00 pm	June 18, 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Pedro	June 24	June 20, 4:00 pm	June 20, 7:30 pm

To China and Japan

Steamship	Sailings		Mail Closes: Boston	Mail Closes: New York
Pres. Coolidge	San Francisco	June 13	June 8, 4:00 pm	June 8, 7:30 pm

*Specially addressed for Australia.

Rhode Island Unions Near Decision on Labor Party

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 6—The long-awaited decision on the Labor Party question in this state is expected this afternoon when the Rhode Island State Branch of the American Federation of Labor executive board meets in special session at its headquarters, 37 Weybosset street.

Although little has been heard from the proponents of the Labor Party since they held their meeting of "invited guests" on May 14, it is understood that they intend to continue their plans, despite the decision of the State Branch as soon as the strikes in the Olneyville mills are disposed of.

Early Action Seen

The same group that has launched the Labor Party movement has been conducting strikes at the Lymansville Co. Rochambeau, and Crown Manufacturing Co. plants. With the exception of the Rochambeau plant, all of the other grievances have been settled.

At the meeting this afternoon, it was reliably learned that the state branch committee which attended the May 14th meeting as observers will report. This committee of vice-presidents was instructed at the May meeting of the Federation to be a fact-finding board and determine whether the movement in Rhode Island was sponsored by Communists or Socialists, or was being guided by an "over enthusiastic" group of labor leaders.

Communists Warned

Since the May meeting, it was said that the proponents of the Labor Party have divorced themselves from the Communist influence. One of the organizers for the Communist Party in New England was said to have been told to give the Woolsorters' Hall, Olneyville, the Labor Party headquarters, a wide berth in the future.

This action was said to have been taken after William L. Connolly, state president, had made it known that he intended to expose the Labor Party movement as a "Communist racket" unless that movement was conducted exclusively by the A. F. of L. and in accordance with the program decided upon at the last convention of the state branch.

In all probability it was said that if the board is assured that Communist influences have been eliminated and the so-called "progressives" are willing to follow the lead of the A. F. of L. that the Labor Party will be kept active. No matter what the decision may be, the Monitor learned that it was certain that the unions' political programs this year will be in accordance with the established policy of "electing your friends and defeating your enemies" whether the movement be labelled Labor Party or something else.

Labor Vote Split

If candidates supported by Labor are elected it seems certain, leaders believe, they will be either on the Democratic or Republican tickets. In the smaller towns there are plans being made for Independents, but in almost all cases the full force of labor's strength will be used in the caucuses of the major political parties. The only votes that the Socialist candidates will get from Labor, they say, is where either Democrat or Republican candidate for the office is not acceptable.

Proposed Wage Cuts on Public Works Opposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 6—Union building tradesmen today are preparing stiff opposition to any attempt to reduce wages of workers on state and federal road and bridge projects as proposed by the Rhode Island Road Builders' Association at a hearing at the State House.

The wage reductions proposed by the builders provides for decreases of from 5 to 50 per cent on some jobs, it was explained L. Metcalfe Walling, state director of labor, who presided at the hearing, took the matter under advisement.

The wages which are under consideration were set last October as the prevailing salaries on all highway and bridge construction in the State. In opening the hearing Director Walling explained his department was limited to fact finding and pointed out that the scales were set last October on the minimum wages believed to have prevailed in Rhode Island at that time.

While the builders insisted that the wages paid were the union wages and not the general wage, the union representatives charged that the wage paid to the union men was the prevailing rate and should be given preference over the minority scale.

Bossy Gillis Tosses His Bonnet Into Ring For Seat in Congress

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., June 6 (AP)—Mayor Andrew J. "Bossy" Gillis announced today his candidacy for Congress from the Sixth Massachusetts District, represented since 1921 by the late A. Piatt Andrew.

Asserting he would run as an independent, Mayor Gillis punctuated his announcement with the statement: "All my guns will be loaded and there will be no pussyfooting on the vital issues before us."

This seemed to indicate the docile, reticent campaign which he waged to be elected mayor of Newburyport for a third term would be tossed in the discard in favor of his old-time fiery attitude.

"I ask for no quarter," he said, "and I shall give none. I shall fight clean but hard, and whether I lose or not the people of this district will have gained, for my opponents will have to come out in the open."

Officially, Mayor Gillis has no opponent as yet, he being the first to announce intentions of seeking the post.

International Nickel Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—Robert C. Stanley, president of International Nickel Company, returning from Europe, said second-quarter operations of the company are maintaining first-quarter level, which was the best three months' period on record. He said International Copper curtailment is working out satisfactorily.

Banner Season In Maine Resorts Being Forecast

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, June 6—Maine Development Commission officials said today that "every indication" points to the certainty that this will be the State's biggest recreational year since 1929.

The unprecedented number of out-of-state anglers in Maine this spring, advance bookings at beach and lake resorts which are in excess of previous years, a greater number of inquiries received in response to newspaper and magazine advertising and a larger number of summer visitors in the State at present were reasons advanced for the prediction, it was said.

Bookings at hotels and resorts for the summer season are from 50 to 200 per cent over those of last year.

Inquiries from every state, from Canada and from a number of foreign countries are coming in unprecedented numbers, it was said.

Several conventions of major importance, including that of the National Editorial Association in June, the North Eastern Poultry Producers Council in August and the Committee of One Hundred in September will be held in Maine this year.

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Send For Five Special Folders
CALIFORNIA — ROCKIES
Conducted Summer Tours by Rail
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Boston—159 Tremont St., 144 Federal St. Brookline—1366 Beacon St. Cambridge—9 Brattle St. Providence—363 Westminster St.
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CONCORD, 47 Main St., Concord 429 AYER, 40-B Main St., Ayer 63 NEWTON CENTRE, 99 Union St., C. N. 1027 WINTHROP, 12 Bartlett Rd., Oce. 0853

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The E. B. Horn Co
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Charles & David
232 Mass. Ave. 2 Stores in BOSTON North Station

Listed Stock Quotations

Stock Market Has Brighter Hue, But Trading Nears Standstill

Commodity and Money Markets

Prices Are Firmer In Near-Stagnant Security Trading

NEW YORK, June 6 (AP)—The stock market took on a little brighter hue today as scattered equities managed to advance fractions to around a point.

The European muddle was still a thorn in the trading flesh, however, and no pronounced buying rush was in evidence. The close was steady. Transfers were around 250,000 shares, the smallest volume in about a year.

Merchandise Shares Strong

Merchandising issues, apparently reflecting high hopes of soldiers' bonus spending after the middle of this month, were among the best gainers.

Improvement in low-priced rails and utilities gave the bond division a better tone. Grains and cotton pointed downward. Foreign currencies were quiet.

The more popular stocks included those of Sears Roebuck, Montgomery Ward, May Department Stores, Colonial Beacon Oil, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Chrysler, Douglas Aircraft, Anaconda, Crown Cork, Standard Oil of New Jersey, Western Union and Consolidated Edison. The rails were a bit better than even.

Some Bonds Advance

Increased buying interest in low-priced utilities and rails kept the corporate bond market pointed generally higher in today's brief session.

A slightly lower trend ruled in the government section where offerings were mostly concentrated in the longer term maturities. Declines were of modest proportions.

Corporate issues moving up minor fractions to more than a point included American & Foreign Power 5s, American Rolling Mill 4¼s, St. Paul 5s, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Columbia Gas 5s, International Telephone 5s and New York Central 6s.

Investment quarters watched with consternation developments in Europe, particularly the efforts of the new Socialist Government in Paris to settle the widespread strikes that have intensified an otherwise acute economic situation prevailing in the republic for several weeks.

Foreign dollar bonds, some of which have been under severe pressure in recent sessions, moved in more orderly fashion in response to initial efforts of the new French regime to end the labor unrest, and while the monetary policies of the Government remain to be disclosed, there was less pressure against gold bloc moneys in foreign exchange markets.

French 7½s advanced a major fraction, the two Japanese issues on the listed market improved a trifle, and minor advances were registered by several other foreign issues, including German (Dawes) 7s and Italian 7s.

Trading in all departments was on a restricted scale, due in part to the absence of many traders who extended Friday's annual outing of the bond club into a week-end holiday.

Market Averages

(Compiled by the Associated Press)

	30 Ind'ls	15 RR's	15 Ut's	60 St'ks
	Stocks			
Net change	+.3	+.1	+.2	+.2
Saturday	81.3	34.0	46.6	60.7
Previous day	81.0	33.9	46.4	60.5
Month ago	79.7	33.1	44.0	59.1
Year ago	58.5	22.3	30.7	42.5
1936 high	85.8	39.7	50.8	64.8
1936 low	73.4	30.2	43.4	55.7
1935 high	76.3	31.2	44.7	56.1
1935 low	49.5	18.5	21.6	34.8
	Movement in Recent Years			
1932 low	17.5	8.7	23.9	16.9
1929 high	146.9	153.9	184.3	157.7
1927 low	51.6	95.3	61.8	61.8

	20 Rails	10 Indust	10 Util	10 For'n
	Bonds			
Net change	...	—.1	+.1	...
Saturday	91.7	102.8	101.8	68.8
Previous day	91.7	102.9	101.7	68.8
Month ago	91.4	102.2	101.3	69.2
Year ago	79.8	95.9	94.0	68.4
1936 high	94.3	104.1	102.5	72.0
1936 low	86.9	101.8	99.3	68.4
1935 high	87.8	102.2	99.8	70.4
1935 low	76.4	92.2	84.5	65.5
1932 low	45.8	40.0	64.6	42.2
1928 high	101.1	98.9	102.9	100.5

10 Low-Yield Bonds

Saturday	112.2	Prev. day	112.2
Month ago	111.5	Year ago	109.5
1936 high	112.2	1936 low	110.2
1935 high	110.7	1935 low	107.9
1928 high	104.4	1932 low	86.8

Boston Stocks

June 6, 1936
(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon)

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
8.75	Bos & Albany	135½	135½	135½	135½
..	Copper Range	7	7	7	7
.25	Economy Groc	16½	16½	16½	16¾
4.50	Eas G & F pr pf	74½	74½	74½	73⅞
..	East Mass R pf	50½	50½	50½	52
.60a	Employer's Group	22½	22½	22½	23½
..	First Nat Stores	46	45¾	45¾	45¾
6.00	N E Tel & Tel	126	125¾	126	125½
..	Nor Butte	26c	26c	26c	26c
1.00	Old Colony RR	23	21⅝	21⅝	23
.80a	Reece But H	19	19	19	20
.40	Shawmut Assn	12	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
2.00	Suburb Elec	23½	23½	23½	21½
4.50a	United Shoe M	86½	86½	86½	86½
1.00	United Tw Drill	23½	23½	23½	24
..	Warren Bros	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	9⅛
	Bonds				
..	East Mass 4½ 48	77½	77½	77½	77½

a—exclusive of extras.

Cotton Prices

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	New York Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
January	10.94	10.95	10.75	10.78	—.12
March	10.94	10.96	10.76	10.76	—.15
July	11.65	11.65	11.61	11.63	—.02
October	10.97	10.99	10.81	10.85	—.10
December	10.94	10.95	10.74	10.78	—.11

Spots 11.78, down 2 points.

Wool Top Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last
January	95.5b	95.6	95.5	95.3b
February	96.0b	96.3	96.0	96.0b
March	96.0b	96.3	96.0	96.0b
May	96.0b	...	...	96.0b
December	95.8b	96.0	95.9	95.5

bBid.

Hide Futures

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
December	12.15	12.15	12.15	12.15	+.02

What Stocks Did

By the Associated Press

	Sat	Fri
Advances	223	196
Declines	111	324
Unchanged	171	206
Total issues	505	726

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

‡1936 High	Range Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last June 6	Last June 5
137⅛	98⅝	Adams Express (.10b)	107⅝	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
64⅝	58	Air Reduction	65⅜	64⅞	65	64⅝
6⅛	2	Airway Elec App	4⅛	4	4⅛	4
17⅜	13¼	Alaska Juneau (.60f)	14¼	14⅛	14¼	14
4⅜	2½	Alleghany Corp (h)	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
30¾	12⅜	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	..
39¼	29¼	Allegheny Steel (1)	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼
208	157	Allied Chem (6)	195	194¾	195	194¾
28¾	23½	Allied Mills (1)	25½	25¼	25¼	25¼
9¾	6¾	Allied Stores	10	9¾	9⅞	9¾
77¾	69	Allied Stores pf (5)	79	78¼	79	77¾
50½	35⅜	Allis Chalmers (1)	44⅛	44	44	44
125½	75	Amerada (2)	93	93	93	..
55½	42⅛	Am Bank Note (½b)	42½	42¼	42½	43
130½	124	Am Brake S&F pf (5¼)	127½	126¾	127½	127½
134½	115¾	Am Can (4f)	127	127	127	127
41	30	Am Car & Fdry	35	34¾	35	34¾
73¼	57⅜	Am Car & F pf	65¾	65¾	65¾	66
127¼	114¾	Am Chain pf (5¼)	129⅛	129⅛	129⅛	..
123¼	88	Am Colortype	89	88⅜	89	..
24⅞	16¼	Am Crystal Sugar	23	23	23	23
5	3½	Am Encaustic T (h)	4	4	4	..
14⅜	9¾	Am European	12	12	12	..
9¾	6½	Am & For Pow	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6¾
18½	12	Am & For Pow 2pf	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼
18¼	13	Am Hawaiian (1)	16	16	16	..
41½	37	Am Home Pr (2.40)	39½	39½	39½	..
4⅜	3	Am Ice	3	3	3	3
24	17¼	Am Ice pf (2)	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
95½	66	Am Loco pf	78	76	76	78
15	10	Am Mach & Met (¼)	12¼	12⅛	12¼	12
35⅞	27	Am Metal	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
13½	7½	Am Power & Lt	11⅜	11	11⅜	11
52⅞	36⅜	Am P&L 5% pf (2½)	49	49	49	48½
61⅜	43	Am P&L 6% pf (3)	58	58	58	58
27⅜	18¾	Am Radiator	20¾	20⅝	20¾	20⅜
34	23¾	Am Rolling Mill (1.20)	26⅝	26⅜	26½	26½
91½	56¾	Am Smelt & Ref (2)	76	75¾	76	76
152¾	136½	Am Smith & R pf (7)	145½	145½	145½	146¼
33⅜	20½	Am Steel Fdries	29½	29	29½	29
123	107¾	Am Steel P pf (2)	123	123	123	..
36	26	Am Stores (2)	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
178	149½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	165	164½	165	164¾
104	88½	Am Tobacco B (5)	98¾	93¾	93¾	94
150	136	Am Tobacco pf (6)	141¾	141¾	141¾	..
11⅜	9¾	Am Type Fdrs (h)	10⅞	10¾	10¾	10½
25½	19½	Am Wat W & E	22	21¾	22	21¾
70¾	54¾	Am Woolen pf (2g)	63	63	63	62½
2	¾	Am Writ Pap (h)	¾	¾	¾	¾
39¾	28	Anaconda Con (½)	33¼	33¼	33¼	32¾
110½	103¼	Armour Del pf (7)	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	..
5⅜	4¼	Armour Ill	4⅞	4¾	4¾	4¾
84	66¼	Armour Ill pf pf (6)	73¼	73¼	73¼	73¼
62⅝	47¼	Armstrong Cork (1½f)	51	51	51	51¼
17¾	12⅜	Asso Dry Goods	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	16¼
86⅝	59	Atchison T&SF (2e)	70⅛	69¼	70⅛	69½
35¾	21¾	Atl Coast Line	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
114	111¾	Atl Refining pf (4)	113½	113½	113½	27
35⅛	26⅝	Atl Refining (1)	27	27	27	27
54¼	26⅝	Auburn Auto	27⅞	27	27⅞	27
46½	34	Austin Nichols A (2)	32½	32½	32½	24¾
7¾	4⅜	Aviation Corp Deal	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5¼
		—B—				
6⅞	3	Baldwin Loco (h)	3½	3¼	3¼	3⅜
241¼	157⅛	Balt & Ohio	173⅛	173⅛	173⅛	173⅛
43¼	21	Balt & Ohio pf	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
117½	112¼	Bangor & Ar pf (7)	114	114	114	..
20	14⅛	Barnsdall A (.60f)	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
18¾	17⅛	Bayuk Cigar (¾)	17½	17	17	17½
28	18	Beatrice Cream (1¼e)	22⅜	22	22	22⅜
94	85	Beech-Nut Pack (3f)	94	94	94	94
16¼	13½	Belding Hem (1)	14	14	14	14¼
31¾	21⅝	Bendix Aviation (1)	27¼	27¼	27¼	27
24⅜	20	Beneficial Ind Ln (1½f)	21	20⅞	21	21
57¼	48	Best & Co (2f)	54⅛	54	54⅛	53⅞
63¾	45¾	Beth Steel	51	50¼	50⅝	50¼
19	16⅛	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	17	17	17	16⅞
48	23	Bigelow Sanford (½)	35¼	35¼	35¼	36
20¼	14¾	Blaw Knox (.10b)	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	..
21⅝	18¼	Bloomingdale (.40)	19	19	19	..
26½	16⅞	Boeing Airplane	20½	20¼	20½	20¼
63¼	46¼	Bohn Alum & Br (3)	48	48	48	48
100½	90	Bon Ami (4)	91	91	91	91½
30¼	25⅜	Borden (1.60)	28¼	28	28	28
83½	64	Borg Warner (3)	74¾	74¼	74¾	74½
18⅞	12¼	Bridgeport Brass (.40)	14¼	14¼	14⅛	14⅛
64⅞	43¼	Briggs Mfg (2f)	44⅞	44¾	44¾	44¾
49⅛	41	Bristol Myers (2f)	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	43½
50½	40¼	Brooklyn Man T (3)	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞	46½
56½	44½	Brooklyn Un Gas) 3(	45	45	45	45
20⅛	13½	Bucyrus E cv pf	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
15⅞	9⅛	Budd Mfg	13⅛	13⅛	13¾	14
3⅝	2⅛	Budd Mfg rts 1pd	2¾	2⅜	2¾	2⅞
14	8⅜	Budd Wheel	10⅜	10⅛	10½	10½
33¼	25	Burroughs Add (.60f)	25¼	25¼	25¼	25½
24⅞	14⅛	Bush T Bldgs pf ct	16¼	16¼	16¼	16½
27⅛	22	Byron Jackson (1)	26½	26¼	26½	26
		—C—				
1⅞	⅝	Callahan Z & L	1	1	1	..
14	6	Calumet & Hecla (⅛b)	10	9⅞	10	10
16½	10⅞	Canada Dry	14¼	13⅝	14	13¼
16	10⅞	Canadian Pacific	12⅝	12½	12⅝	12½
172¾	92½	Case Thresh	158¼	158	158¼	158
79	54¾	Caterpillar Trac (2)	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜	73¾
31½	19	Celotex Co	22⅝	22⅜	23⅜	..
35¼	25¾	Central Aguirre (1½f)	28½	28½	28½	28½
58	47¾	Cerro de Pasco	55¼	54¾	55¼	54¾
19¼	8¼	Certain-Teed	10¼	9⅝	10¼	9⅝
104¼	101	Champion P pf (6)	104	103¾	104	103¼
61	51	Ches & Ohio (2.80)	57¾	57½	57¾	57¼
3¼	1½	Chi & E Ill (h)	1¾	1⅝	1¾	1½
2	1½	Chi Mil & St P (h)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
5⅞	2⅞	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	3⅝	3½	3⅝	3½
4⅞	2½	Chi & U'western (h)	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	..
20½	12½	Chi Pneu Tool	14¼	14¼	14¼	..
85½	66	Chrysler (6)	93½	92¾	93¾	92¾
19¾	15¼	City Ice & Fuel (2)	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
7⅜	4¾	City Stores	6½	6½	6½	..
20½	13¼	Colgate-Palm-P (1½)	14⅛	13¾	13¾	13¾
51⅜	39½	Collins & Aikman (2)	43	42⅞	43	42¾
24¾	8¼	Colonial Bea Oil	23	20¾	21	20¾
27⅞	19⅛	Colo & So 1pf	24½	24⅛	24½	..
21⅝	14	Columbia Gas (.20b)	18½	18⅜	18½	18⅜
102	90½	Columbia G pf A (6)	102	102	102	102
45½	31	Columbia Pic vtc 1(f)	35¾	35½	35½	35½
51¼	49½	Columbia P pf (23¼)	49¾	49¾	49¾	43
64⅞	44	Comm Credit (3)	63¾	63½	63¾	62½
116¾	110	Comm Credit pf (5½)	115¾	115⅜	115⅜	..
24⅜	15⅞	Comm Solvents (.60)	16¼	16	16¼	16
5½	2¼	Comwlth & Sn	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
44½	22⅝	Congoleum Nairn (1.60)	33⅜	33¾	33¾	33
20	10	Conn Ry & Lt	11¼	11	11	11½
33½	19	Conn Ry & Lt p f	20¾	20⅜	20⅜	21¼
20⅛	15¼	Consol Coal vtc	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23⅜
7⅛	4⅜	Consol Film Ind	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4¾
20⅛	15¼	Consol Film Inf(1g)	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	..
38⅜	27¼	Consol E NY (1)	32⅝	32¼	32⅝	32
108½	102	Consol Ed pf (5)	107	106⅜	106⅜	107
6⅛	3⅞	Consol Laundries	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
15¼	11½	Consol Oil (¼b)	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	11⅜
1½	⅞	Consol Textile (h)	1	½	½	½
19½	10⅜	Cont Baking A	13¼	13¼	13¼	13½
2¾	1⅝	Cont Baking B	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1¾
77¾	67¼	Cont Baking pf (4)	76	76	76	76
87¼	67½	Cont Can (3)	75¾	75⅝	75⅝	75¼
24⅜	18	Cont Dia Fibre (2)	19½	19½	19½	19⅜
46	35½	Cont Insurance (1.20f)	39¾	39⅝	39¾	39¼
4	2⅛	Cont Motors	2⅝	2½	2⅝	2⅜
38½	28¼	Cont Oil (1)	28¾	28⅛	28⅛	28⅝
79⅛	68½	Corn Products (3)	77½	77½	77½	76½
37⅞	35	Cream of Wheat (2)	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾
27½	15⅜	Crosley Radio (½b)	24⅛	24⅛	24½	24⅛
63¾	43⅜	Crown Cork & S (1)	54½	53	54½	53
10⅞	7¼	Crown Zeller vtc	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
14¼	6½	Cuban Am ug	10	10	10	10
24¼	16⅞	Curtis Publishing	17¼	16⅞	17¼	17
9¼	4	Curtiss-Wright	6⅛	6	6	6⅛
21⅛	10½	Curtiss-Wright A	15⅜	15	15⅜	15
		—D—				
31	27	Deere & Co pf (.35g)	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
26	19½	Deisel W G (½f)	23¼	23	23	22¾
23⅛	14⅛	Del Lack & W	15¾	15¾	15¾	15⅞
58	42	Devoe & Ray A (2)	51¼	50	50	..
40½	33⅞	Diamond Match (1½f)	36¼	36¼	36¼	..
34⅝	18¼	Distillers Cp Seag	21¾	21⅝	21¾	21¼
61½	41½	Dome Mines (2f)	59	58½	58½	59¼
75¾	50⅝	Douglas A	56⅜	55⅛	56⅜	55⅛
153	133	du Pont de Nem (3.60f)	142⅝	141⅞	142⅜	140⅝
115¾	112	Duquesne Lt pf (5)	113½	113½	113⅝	..
		—E—				
97⅛	61¼	Eastern Roll Mill	6¼	6	6	6½
37	25½	Eaton Mfg (2)	31¾	31¾	31¾	32
44⅝	30¾	Elec Auto-Lite (1.20)	34⅝	34¼	34⅝	34⅝
17⅜	10	Elec Boat	12½	12⅜	12⅜	12½
7¾	5¾	Elec & Mus Ind (.24e)	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	6
16⅜	6⅜	Elec Pow & L	15	14¾	15	14⅜
21¼	13¾	Elec Pow & L pf	67	67	67	66½
85¼	43¾	Elec Sto Battery (2*)	45¾	45¼	45¾	45
114	113¼	Endicott John pf (7)	113½	113½	113½	113½
15	7½	Engineers Pub S (n)	14	14	14	13¼
7⅝	5¼	Equitable Off Bg (.10b)	6¼	6¼	6¼	..
8¼	4⅜	Exchange Buffet	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	..
		—F—				
5¾	2⅝	Fairbanks Co	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2⅝
18⅛	8½	Fairbanks pf	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
53⅜	34¾	Fairbanks Morse	49¼	49¼	49¼	48½
155	122⅝	Fairbanks M 6% pf (6)	149½	149½	149½	..
41⅞	31⅝	Fajardo Sug (2)	37¼	36¾	37¼	37¼
4½	2½	Fed Water Serv	3	3	3	3
26½	20½	Fed'd Dept Sto (1)	26¼	26	26¼	26
49½	38	Fidelity Ph F In (1.20f)	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	..
33¼	24⅞	Firestone T&R (1.20)	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27½
104⅜	100½	Firstn M&R pf A (6)	104½	104½	104½	104⅛
48¼	40	First Nat Stores (2½)	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞
47½	34	Food Mach n (1)	35½	35½	35½	..
127	105	Foster-Wheeler pf	103	103	103	105
35⅜	27½	Freeport Texas (1)	30	30	30	30
		—G—				
63	42¼	Gen Am Trans (1¾)	48	11	48	48
14⅜	10¾	Gen Baking (2.60)	11⅛	11	11	11
58½	53⅞	Gen Cigar (4f)	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞	57¾
41⅞	34⅞	Gen Electric (1)	37⅝	37½	37⅝	37¼
39½	33⅜	Gen Foods (1.80)	39	39	39⅜	39⅛
4⅜	⅞	Gen Gas & E A	2	2	2	2
48	14	Gen G&E cv pf	28¼	28¼	28¼	29
120½	117½	Gen Mills pf (6)	120	119⅛	119⅛	..
71	53⅞	Gen Motors (3f)	61⅝	61⅛	61½	61
122	118	Gen Mot 5% pf (5)	121	121	121	121
8¾	5¾	Gen Out Ad	7	7	7	7
50	38	Gen Print Ink (2)	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	..
3⅞	2	Gen Realty	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
18⅝	15	Gillette Saf Raz (1)	15¼	15	15	15
81¾	63⅛	Gillette S R pf (5)	83	83	83	82¾
11¼	6¾	Gimbel Bros	11	10¾	11	01½
86½	69	Gimbel Bros pf (2b)	83½	83	83¼	82½
5-16	1-64	Glidden rts	1-64	1-64	1-64	1-64
55¼	41⅜	Glidden (2)	41⅝	41	41	42
114⅜	105⅜	Glidden pf (7)	106⅜	106¾	106⅜	106⅜
21⅜	15¼	Gobel, Adolf	4½	4½	4½	..
10¼	7	Goebel Brew (.20f)	8½	8¼	8⅜	8¼
21⅜	15¼	Gold Dust vtc (1.20)	16	16	16	16
31⅞	13⅜	Goodrich	19¾	19¼	19¼	19¼
31⅞	23⅜	Goodyear	23¾	23⅝	23¾	23⅝
99¾	87	Goodyear 1pf (4)	90	90	90	90
4½	2½	Graham-Paige	2½	2½	2½	2½
1¼	3	Granby std	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
18	16	Grand Un pf (5⅝g)	17¼	17¼	17¼	17
44	32¼	Great Nor pf	38¾	38⅜	38¾	38½
39	31	Great West Sug (2.40)	36½	36½	36½	36½
28⅜	22	Green, H L (1f)	25¼	25¼	25¼	25½
95	65	Greene Cananea (3)	69	69	69	68⅞
3½	1¾	Guntanamo Sug	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
		—H—				
34	30	Hackensack Wtr (1½)	33¾	33¾	33¾	..
11½	6	Hall Printing	8	8	8	7⅞
41⅝	30⅛	Harbison Walker (1f)	33½	33½	33½	32½
13¾	9	Hollander (½)	13½	13¾	13¾	13⅜
40½	33⅞	Houdaille Her B (1½)	23¼	23⅛	23½	..
75	65¼	Household Fin pf (3½f)	74¾	74¾	74¾	..
55⅞	54¾	Household Fin A (3f)	55	55	55	55
12¼	6⅜	Houston Oil vtc	8	7⅞	7⅞	8
5⅞	3¼	Hudson & Man	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	..
17⅜	7	Hudson Motor	14⅞	14⅜	14⅞	14¼
3¼	1	Hupp Motors	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2¼
		—I—				
28⅞	18⅜	Ill Central	20½	20½	20½	20½
45	30	Ill Central pf	31	30¼	31	31
13⅜	9¾	Indust Rayon (.80)	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
114⅛	90	Inland Steel (3)	91¾	91¾	91¾	91
13¾	6⅛	Inspiration Cop	10	9⅞	9⅞	10
18⅞	11½	Interboro R T (h)	13¾	13	13⅜	..
15⅜	9⅜	Interlake Iron	10½	10¼	10½	10⅜
5⅞	3	Int Agr Corp pf	3	3	3	..
184¼	160	Int Business M (6*)	166	166	166	..
49¾	35½	Int Cement (1½)	47½	47½	47½	47½
89½	56⅜	Int Harvester (1.20)	84¼	83¾	84	83½
54¼	43¼	Int Nickel (1.20)	46⅜	46¼	46⅜	46⅛
2	2	Int Pap&Pow C	2	2	2	2
28¼	20½	Int Pap&P pf	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¾
6⅝	3	Int Rys C A ct	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	..
53½	47⅛	Int Shoe (2*)	49	49	49	..
19¼	12⅛	Int Tel & Tel	13⅜	13⅛	13¼	13⅛
14½	10⅜	Interstate Dept S	13	13	13	..
		—J—				
77½	58½	Jewel Tea (4)	71	71	71	..
129	88	Johns Manville (2)	93	93	93	92¼
		—K—				
26	13	Kan C South	20	19½	20	19½
22¼	17	Kaufman D St (1)	22	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
91½	80	Keith Al Orph pf (3¾b)	91	91	91	..
28⅜	20	Kelsey Hayes W A	20	20	20	20
25⅜	14¾	Kelvinator Corp (½f)	18¾	18⅝	18¾	18⅝
92	87	Kendall Co pf (6f)	92	92	92	..
41⅝	28¼	Kennecott Cop (1.20)	37⅞	37⅜	37⅞	37½
19¾	17¾	Keystone Stl & W (4)	18	18	18	18
29½	18½	Kimberly Clark (1½)	26½	26½	26½	..
43	30	Kinney pf	32¼	32	32	..
25½	20½	Kresge (1)	22⅛	21⅝	21⅝	22⅛
110⅜	103½	Kresge pf (7)	105	105	105	105
28	22⅜	Kroger Groc & B (1.60)	22½	22⅜	22½	22½
		—L—				
33⅞	20½	Laclede Gas

Business and Industry

Consumer Buying Heaviest Since Pre-Easter Shopping Season

Commerce and Finance

Value of Listed Bonds Show Drop, Due to SEC Rule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 6—A decline of nearly $2,000,000,000 in the aggregate market value of all bonds listed on the New York Stock Exchange was shown at the end of May due to the fact that 22 foreign issues were removed from the list when they failed to register under the Securities Exchange Act. Total value of all bonds listed on May 31 was $39,648,252,000, which compares with aggregate bond value on April 30 of $41,524,856,000.

Due to the drop in the number of listed issues to 1413 from 1456 last month, the market value of all listed foreign government bonds dropped from $4,330,761,890 to $2,240,612,452, a decline of $2,090,149,438.

Notwithstanding the withdrawals from the list, the average price of a bond of all listed issues declined only 7 cents, the figure being $98.83 this month compared to $93.90 last month. The smallness of the loss in average price was due to the gains registered by almost every class of bonds, the aggregate rise for the month amounting to more than $213,000,000.

The following table shows the aggregate market value of the various groups of listed bonds and the average price of each as of June 1:

	Market Value	Aver. Price
U. S. Government	$21,578,485,326	$106.29
Foreign government	2,240,612,452	67.10
Autos and accessories	8,966,647	92.01
Financial	78,299,714	106.66
Chemical	93,050,497	103.82
Building	47,275,475	100.20
Electrical equip. mfg.	31,751,475	119.77
Food	298,964,958	102.59
Rubber and tires	150,197,374	105.42
Amusements	71,820,355	90.40
Land and realty	15,710,654	40.40
Machinery and metals	38,424,862	60.52
Mining (exclud. iron)	153,421,734	70.61
Petroleum	303,803,331	94.41
Paper and publishing	69,132,551	90.95
Retail merchandising	13,075,751	84.26
Railway and equip.	8,618,611,617	80.58
Steel, iron and coke	501,338,642	99.68
Textile	8,985,635	61.96
Gas and electric—		
Operating	2,075,035,826	105.21
Holding	193,383,251	96.29
Communication—		
Cable, tel. & radio	1,112,078,179	108.55
Miscellaneous utilities	434,465,338	78.64
Business & office equip.	21,650,000	108.24
Shipping services	22,552,780	67.10
Shipbuilding & oper.	16,757,685	71.35
Leather and boots	4,829,800	126.23
Tobacco	45,410,983	126.23
U. S. companies operating abroad	252,715,952	69.65
Foreign companies (inc. Cuba, Canada)	1,141,529,126	68.21
Misc. business	5,912,500	107.50
All listed bonds	$39,648,252,468	$93.83

Industrial Activity Seen Leveling Off

NEW YORK, June 6 (AP)—The American Bankers Association magazine, Banking, says in its June issue that industrial activity shows signs of leveling off after reaching a spring peak.

"This was anticipated," the publication says, "and most observers of current events have not been inclined to regard it as other than seasonal."

"Some of the old symptoms of hesitancy have reappeared," the publication states, "A concomitant of the much-harried tax bill and as a natural result of doubts as to the fundamental purposes of this measure. The general outlook, and the present condition of business, however, continue satisfactory.

"A great many statistical indicators furnish ground for the belief that this country, along with most of the rest of the world, is in the early stages of a major upward cycle."

The publication also stated that persistent fears of inflation and the shyness of idle funds to risk investment at prevailing rates of return on capital were "disturbing factors."

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BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	June 10
Home Savings Bank	June 10
Union Savings Bank	June 10
Warren Institution for Savings	June 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	June 15
East Boston Savings Bank	June 15
Eliot Savings Bank	June 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	June 15
Wildey Savings Bank	June 15
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	June 17
Blackstone Savings Bank	June 22
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	July 1
Franklin Savings Bank	July 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	July 1
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Brookline Savings Bank	June 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	June 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	June 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	June 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	June 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	June 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	July 1
Medford Savings Bank	July 1
Somerville Savings Bank	July 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	July 6

Freight Car Orders Up Sharply in May

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York, June 6

DURING the month of May there were 9677 orders placed for freight cars, bringing the total orders for the first five months of 1936 to 22,240, or 3541 cars in excess of the 18,699 ordered for domestic service in the United States during the entire 12 months of 1935, according to the Railway Age.

The current year's purchases of all three classes of rolling stock—freight cars, locomotives and passenger cars—are now above those for the entire year 1935, says the report. Also, 1936 rail orders continue their approach to 1935's 12-month figure, being already about 92 per cent of that total.

$100,000,000 Loss In the Southeast Due to Drought

ATLANTA, June 5 (AP)—Crop losses due to the southeastern drought have passed the $100,000,000 mark.

A $50,000,000 estimate for North Carolina topped the seven-state list.

Georgia executives suggested prayer and federal aid to combat the menace which the elements have shifted to cotton, tobacco and produce fields from wheat and cattle ranches of the Midwest.

Consumer interest mounted with rising vegetable prices.

Weather observers said there was no prospect for immediate general rains. Scattered showers helped to check forest fires burning on a 60-mile front in southwest Virginia, but otherwise served for the most part only to crust topsoil and lower temperatures.

Steel Production For May Highest Since Year 1930

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 6—Steel ingot production during the month of May totaled 4,046,253 gross tons, the largest for any month since April, 1930, when 4,109,492 tons were produced, according to American Iron and Steel Institute.

Production during April aggregated 3,942,254 tons, while production in May last year totaled 2,633,661 tons.

The average daily production of steel ingots in May of 155,625 tons was 60 per cent above the daily average output of 97,543 tons in May, last year. In April, an average of 151,625 gross tons of ingots was produced daily.

In May, operations of plants averaged 70.91 per cent of capacity, compared to 69.09 in April and 44.06 per cent in May, 1935.

The monthly output of steel ingots in tons in the United States for the last three years follows:

	1936	1935	1934
May	4,046,253	2,633,661	3,399,404
April	3,942,254	2,640,602	2,936,064
March	3,346,489	2,868,141	2,738,440
February	2,967,803	2,777,765	2,211,944
January	3,049,439	2,871,531	1,997,129
	1935	1934	1933
December	3,081,807	1,964,257	1,786,606
November	3,153,247	1,610,625	1,521,189
October	3,146,446	1,481,902	2,084,892
September	2,829,835	1,268,977	2,283,079
August	2,919,326	1,381,350	2,883,569
July	2,270,224	1,489,453	3,168,354
June	2,230,893	3,059,483	2,564,420

These figures were compiled from reports of companies which in 1935 accounted for 98.03 per cent of the open hearth and 100 per cent of the Bessemer ingot production in the United States. The percentages of capacities are figured on an annual capacity of open hearth and Bessemer ingots of 68,475,509 gross tons on Dec. 31, 1935.

Banks Lean to Longer-Term Issues to Increase Income

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 5—A significant development this spring supports the impression that the banks are gradually yielding to the lure of the higher rates on long maturities. Bank purchases of government securities between 1932 and 1936 have been almost entirely in notes, the longest maturity of which is five years. Holdings have increased from about $500,000,000 to over $5,000,000,000, while holdings of bonds are about the same. A Dec. 15, 1935, Treasury offering of notes and bonds, for example, was oversubscribed 6.3 times for the shorter and 4.5 times for the longer issue.

Buy Longer-Term Issues

However, an offering on March 15 exactly similar except that the long maturity was slightly extended, was oversubscribed five times for the short and seven times for the long issue. The Federal Reserve Bank of New York stated that this was the "first time since the beginning of the depression that there was heavier oversubscription of the bonds than of the notes." The less conservative New York banks which have been buying the long maturities for some time now have substantial profits, and it is said that some of the die-hard conservative banks are at last beginning to nibble at the long issues.

The objection is that the banks cannot count on their ability to hold these securities to maturity, as life insurance companies do. They might have to sell, and would be dependent on an open market in weak condition. Their holdings would then be frozen in, since any substantial attempt to liquidate would promptly drive the market down. This has been one prime reason why the Federal Reserve system has been reluctant to push out any of its $2,431,000,000 of government securities, for fear of disturbing the morale of the government bond market and leading the other banks to a hasty selling program in self-defense.

An important chapter in the growth of bank investments was written this spring on the initiative of the United States Comptroller of the Currency.

Buy Near-Speculative Bonds

The lack of demand for commercial loans, and the pressure of stockholders for earnings, has led many banks to make purchases of bonds fringing on the speculative. Many of these ranked in good times as medium-grade investments, on the basis of earnings, cash position, etcetera; but on the same basis are now classifiable as speculative. Many of such purchases have been well-timed, and have contributed substantially to the meager earnings of the last two years. Another source of book profits has been the sale of bonds held through the depression and marked down to a point from which a substantial paper profit was realized when the issues were finally sold.

This practice of speculating in bonds led in February to a regulation by the Comptroller forbidding national banks to buy securities, "in which the investment characteristics are distinctly or predominently speculative."

This effort to make bank investing foolproof was at first favorably received in New York, but second thought brought severe criticism. It was pointed out that a large number of bonds have a chameleon-like habit of changing back and forth from statistical soundness in good times to "characteristics predominantly speculative" in hard times. The order is claimed to be analogous to advising an investor in stocks to buy them only when they look their best. To experienced investors this is precisely the time when they should be sold. Many bonds, it is pointed out, were bought in 1929 on the basis of substantial coverage for the coupon and of quick assets for the principal, only to decline sharply as earnings fell off. Under the new ruling, it is argued here, the banks are in danger of being "whipsawed," being allowed to buy medium-grade bonds only at the top, and sometimes forced to sell them at the bottom.

Difficulties of Rating

A further objection lies in the problem of determining, in borderline cases, whether a bond has or has not "distinctly speculative" characteristics. The Comptroller's regulation avoided further definition by stipulating that in case of doubt at least two of the "recognized rating manuals" must be shown to rate the issue as nonspeculative. Bankers here assert that in many cases their own statistical organizations are well equipped as the rating agencies to appraise bonds, and in some cases are much more familiar with the issue than the agencies, having originated or collaborated on the original data on which the manual ratings are based.

Still further complications under the new ruling are pointed out in the case of new corporate bond flotations. For a time this spring these were coming out in the largest volume since 1929, and the market for them is largely institutional, being confined chiefly to banks and insurance companies. Only three of the rating agencies have so far undertaken to rate these issues in advance, on the basis of the elaborate registration statement now required to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission 20 days in advance of the offering. As a result any two of these agencies could effectually spoil the market for a new issue, since adverse ratings would make the banks extremely reluctant to buy and then risk their own judgment against the possible adverse decision of a bank examiner.

Legal List Drawback

One alternative suggestion made here is that the Comptroller of the Currency draw up his own list of investments legal for national banks, similar to the list of "legal investments for savings banks" drawn up by the New York State Banking Superintendent. It is not expected, however, that the Comptroller would be willing to assume this burden and responsibility. Moreover, the experience of the savings bank legal list in the past five years is not flattering to the idea. So many bonds on the list turned sour during the depression that the Legislature passed an Act freezing the list against removals except in case of actual default on interest or principal. Hence a list of bonds legal for commercial banks, drawn up on the basis of today's statistics, would have the peculiar effect of excluding many issues from purchase by commercial banks which are still legal for savings banks to hold.

Although the banks are competing in many cases with the insurance companies as institutional buyers of new security offerings, it is pointed out that at least one fundamental difference exists between their requirements. Insurance companies rarely find it necessary to sell securities, their purchases being carried in virtually all cases clear through to maturity. Their cash outgo is in most times more than taken care of by their regular incoming premium payments. Banks, on the other hand, can make no reliable statistical estimate of the demand for cash which can be made on them at any one time, and so must be prepared to raise large sums quickly.

(Previous discussion of banking problems can be found on the financial page of the Monitor for Jan. 18.)

Retail Business Up 12 to 17 P. C. Above 1935 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 6—Consumer buying in the retail trade during the last week surged forward in the strongest manner since the pre-Easter shopping season, according to the weekly review by Dun & Bradstreet.

Retail distribution spread out rapidly under the expanded purchases of seasonal goods amplified by special buying for weddings and graduations. Based on the abrupt rise in sales for the week, the report continues, and the bulge which will be encountered on the impact with the veterans' bonus distribution, retailers are counting on June to build up the largest volume for the year. Summer furniture, rugs, sporting goods, camping outfits, luggage, and apparel were among the best-selling items, with demand for men's clothing improved and a rapid movement of underwear, polo shirts, and slacks. Elaborate displays incident to National Cotton Week promotions stimulated interest in both yard goods and dresses.

All Sections Gain

"There was more uniformity to the reports from the various cities," says the survey, "as all of these revealed gains from the week preceding ranging from 3 to 18 per cent. This widened the estimated volume of retail sales for the country, as a whole, to 12 to 17 per cent over the corresponding 1935 showing.

"In spite of some curtailment in factory operations in the New England states, retail sales continued to enlarge, going 10 to 14 per cent over last year's total. Keeping pace with the rising thermometer, sales of lightweight apparel, vacation requisites, and travel accessories bolstered volume for the East 15 to 22 per cent from the 1935 week.

"With all summer lines showing gains," the report continues, "retail trade in the Middle West continued at a high level, which was 18 to 21 per cent above that of a year ago. Accelerated by consumers filling warm weather needs, retail distribution in the Northwest went ahead by 15 to 20 per cent.

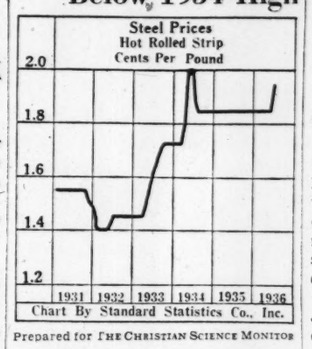
"Handicapped by the continued drought in some sections, the gain for the South over the 1935 comparative was reduced to 8 to 12 per cent, and that for the Southwest to 12 to 15 per cent. On the Pacific coast, retail sales were 15 to 17 per cent larger than last year's, as crop movement grew heavier and higher industrial schedules widened employment.

Wholesale Buying Expands

"The multitudinous demand on retailers, augmented by favorable weather conditions, symbolical of summer and vacations, brought a further expansion in wholesale buying. Buoyed by the wider flow of mail orders, volume was larger than that of the week preceding.

"Gains up to 30 per cent were reported in the business received from some of the agricultural districts, where crops had been saved by recent heavy rains. Interest in the initial showings of fall lines was keen, as most merchants are counting on the maintenance of the rising consumer demand," the survey concludes.

Steel Prices Still Below 1934 High



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IN VIEW of accomplished and intended increases in steel prices, it is a foregone conclusion that most steel buyers will anticipate future requirements as much as possible before the end of June. Buyers will be permitted to take shipments at the prevailing prices until July 1.

The expected bulge in June business will, of course, be at the expense of demand in succeeding weeks. To that extent, the expected summer dullness will be accentuated.

Dr. Nystrom Warns Against Raids On Buyer's Pocketbook

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 6—The movement against "Bigness in Business" is labeled as "absurd" and "unthinking" by Dr. Paul H. Nystrom, professor of marketing at Columbia University. He warned that such legislation could serve only to retard business recovery and raid the consumer's pocketbook.

Dr. Nystrom spoke before the fifth annual luncheon meeting of the Association of Buying Offices here recently.

"The attacks," Dr. Nystrom pointed out, "now being made on large-scale concerns, simply because they are large, in the distribution field may fairly be taken as illustrations of the general tendency to hamper and to restrict 'Bigness of Business.' What is happening now in the distribution field, if it succeeds is almost certain to spread to the fields of production. The consumer has a vital interest in this conflict, but the consumer is unorganized and inarticulate and the damage may be done before the consumer gets ready to take a hand in the matter.

"Business men, or business groups bent on eliminating competition should not forget," Dr. Nystrom said, "the inevitable alternatives that face them if they do away with competition. This is the history of government intervention in business.

"America may face socialization and regimentation under communism or totalitarianism, but if this occurs it will be because business men themselves are unwilling to continue to play the game as it should be played in our present economic order. It will be because they have grown tired or lazy. It will be because their minds have grown fat and barren of initiative and new ideas."

Data Sent to SEC Show More Large Salary Payments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 6—In the annual report of the McGraw-Hill Publishing Company to the Securities and Exchange Commission are disclosed salary increases approximating 100 per cent through profit-sharing agreements of principal executives.

President Malcolm Muir and James H. McGraw Jr., vice-president, each received $41,972 in 1935, compared to $22,113 the previous year, while Mason Britton, vice-president, got $39,417 against $22,113 in 1934.

James H. McGraw, former chairman of the board, had a profit-sharing contract as consultant at $30,000 annually, terminable on three months' notice, but if terminated by company it must buy from McGraw 30,000 shares of common stock at market price, but not more than $30 or less than $15 a share, payable at rate of not more than $50,000 a year in cash or preferred stock at par. If contract is terminated by McGraw, company has option of purchase on same terms.

About 30 employees received special compensation based on net profits under contracts dated in January and February of 1935. Similar contracts were made with various officers and directors. On these $103,168 was paid last year, the maximum amount received by an individual being $19,859. Terms of two agreements follow:

James H. McGraw Jr. and Malcolm Muir, 2½ per cent of 1935 consolidated net income, before depreciation, income taxes and special compensation, in excess of $200,000.

James H. McGraw and Mason Britton, 1 per cent on the same basis. In addition, Mr. Britton was to receive 5 per cent of the combined book net income of four magazines in excess of $125,000 and 5 per cent of the net income of the direct mail department.

Reports of other listed companies disclosed the following salaries:

Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Corp.	
Andrew J. Maloney president	$25,067
Nathan Hayward, president	14,842
Thomas R. Thornburg, treasurer	15,000
Haskins & Sells, accountants	26,881
*Died May 21, 1935.	
National Power & Light Company	
P. B. Sawyer, president	$6,544
Nine directors	10,444
Elec. Bond & Share, gen. services	80,543
Montgomery, Ward & Co., Inc.	
S. L. Avery, president	$100,109
F. M. Folsom, vice-president	42,277
P. H. Folger, vice-president	40,160
Eleven directors, inc. four officers	225,247
Nine officers, other than directors	136,215
Three employees	70,000
Arthur Andersen & Co., accountants	44,611
Edwin G. Booz & Fry Surveys	28,472
Pacific Mills	
Alfred E. Colby, president	$40,000
Walter S. Brewster, mgr. cotton div.	30,000
Ernest D. Walen, agent	25,000
Eleven directors	52,000
Three employees	78,300
Herrick, Smith, Donald & Farley attorneys	22,000
"This amount includes remuneration paid to Messrs. Brewster and Walen and is not in addition to the amount shown opposite their names	
William Filene's Sons Company	
Lincoln Filene, chairman	$80,000
E. A. Filene, president	80,000
E. J. Frost, vice-president	80,000
L. E. Kirsten, vice-president	80,000
Eleven employees and officers	562,200
One officer not a director	19,680
Benjamin F. Rapnel, president and general manager of subsidiaries	31,000
Associated Merchandising Corp.	55,413
Retail Research Assn.	9,511

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

Comparisons between the movements of security prices and yields in London and New York are particularly interesting at the present time, because after moving in common directions during the past year the indices have been moving recently in opposite directions. Thus a survey of the Financial News daily index of prices of 30 ordinary shares in England and the Standard Statistics daily index of prices of 50 common stocks in America will show how that, taking 1928 prices as 100 in both cases, during the first quarter of 1925 the British index fell from about 94 to 92, with a peak of 97 in January, while the American index fell from 52 to 48.

In the second quarter of 1935 both indices rose; the British from 92 to 105, the American from 48 to 58. During the third quarter, the British index hung fire, thanks to the outbreak of war in Abyssinia, and after oscillating rather violently, ended the quarter a few points down at 102. In the meantime the American index continued its upward progress almost without interruption to 65.

During the fourth quarter both indices rose on average; the British, under the influence of the rearmament boom, closing at its high point of nearly 110, the American falling at the end of the quarter slightly below its maximum to 73. The British index continued its rise during January of this year, touched 118 in February, fell to about 115 in March, recovered slightly, and has since remained fairly steady at around 117.

The American index on the other hand maintained its rise to a peak of 86 in April, then lost ground to 78, only slightly above the level at the beginning of the year, and from this point rose very slightly in May.

A comparison of yields calculated on current prices and last reported dividends at the end of each quarter may be made from the Actuaries Investment Index for 178 industrial equities for Britain, and the Standard Statistics average yields on 50 common stocks for America. From these calculations it appears that, from substantially the same rates of 4.05 per cent in England and 4 per cent in America at the end of the first quarter of 1935, the American yield fell much more rapidly throughout the year than the British, until at the end of the first quarter of the present year the British stood at 3.63 per cent and the American at 3.01 per cent. Since that time both yields have increased slightly, the American further than the British.

Yields Are 1½ to 4¾ P. C.

A further analysis of the average yield at present prices of different classes of British securities, as grouped in the Actuaries Investment Index, shows a range from under 3 per cent for 2½ per cent Consols to just under 4 per cent for selected industrial debentures, just over 4¼ per cent for the industrial preference shares group, and an average of around 3.6 to 3.7 per cent for the 178 mixed companies in the industrial ordinary group. And a split of this last composite figure shows variations from just over 1½ per cent for the railroads group to over 4¾ per cent for the building materials group.

Figures of yield for individual companies are naturally found to cover a still wider range. Thus the rearmament boom has driven up the price of John Brown 6/- ordinary shares from a depression low of 6d., to a present price of over 19/-, and a yield of nil. Vickers 10/- ordinary at nearly 24/- give a yield of about 3⅜ per cent.

The building, motor, and electricity supply industries have been among the most prominent in recent economic progress in England. Yields among shares of such recovery industries vary from around 2½ per cent for General Electric, to 3¾ per cent for Leyland Motors, and 6 per cent for London Brick.

Among companies whose dividends are fixed from year to year, by necessity or by custom, and which are not therefore a source of recovery profits, yields range from just over 2½ per cent on Boots Pure Drug, to over 4½ per cent on International Tea shares.

See U. S. Price Rise

One of the most intriguing questions of the day is whether the British and American security prices will resume their upward rise together, individually, or not at all. And there is a tendency in London to answer that while a rise in American prices seems probable, if only on the grounds that nobody ever yet loaded an inflationary powder magazine without setting it off, a similar rise in British security prices is by no means so certain.

In London no completely adequate reason has yet been found for the fall in Wall Street prices. Neither the latest consequences of the New Deal, nor the fear of French devaluation seem sufficient. For one thing, the New Deal is not found so menacing over here because we have in general far more sympathy with its aims than seems to be common on Wall Street, although we are critical of some of its methods.

We imagine that Wall Street should by now be immune to threats to which it should have become accustomed. Perhaps part of the explanation of the difference in attitudes is that Wall Street is much more a fickle and sensitive organization for gambling, and combines for the small speculator the functions of both stock exchange and race course in England.

And further, the fear of devaluation of the franc, followed by an efflux of French money, and a slump on the stock exchange, is hardly seen as an adequate explanation of the setback, partly because we in England have a buffer between internal arrangements and foreign currencies, in the form of the Exchange Equalization Account, which is duplicated in America; and partly because it can be argued that even after devaluation, the underlying economic and mental conditions will continue to make America a relatively more attractive field for foreign investment, and in the short run, speculation, than France.

Cheap Money Big Factor

But the main reason for distinguishing between the prospects on Wall Street and in the City is that, apart from the fortunes of individual companies, and the accident of limited political and economic events, the determining factors for security prices and yields are the scope for economic recovery, and the vigor with which potential recovery is pursued through a cheap money policy.

In America we see a greater prospect of internal recovery than we see for ourselves who have already eaten half our cake, and now find our index of building activity declining, our foreign trade as stagnant as ever. And we see in America a cheap money policy being pursued with vigor; in England, with hesitation.

Mr. Keynes has recently put the argument that prices of British common shares are too high in comparison with gilt-edged prices. They discount in their present prices some further increase in recovery profits; if those profits are to materialize, there must be further extension of cheap money, which among other things will raise prices of gilt-edged. If further recovery does not appear, then prices of ordinary securities will fall. And in either case, according to his opinion, common shares are now priced too highly in comparison with gilt-edged.

And a further difference between American and British prospects is that in the geographical nature of the case, British recovery, even under a cheap-money policy, must to a much greater extent be bound up with the growth of international trade, and therefore with the development of international political and economic agreements. And external political agreements are much more difficult to obtain than an internal recovery.

Canadian Financing Highest in 5 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 6—During the first five months of this year Canadian Government, provincial and municipal financing totaled $420,814,513, the largest for any similar period in any of the last five years, according to Wood, Gundy & Co.

Of this amount, $387,351,500 was for refunding purposes and $33,463,013 to provide new capital. This total compares with $206,585,556 in the same period in 1935 and $147,378,992 in 1934.

Corporation issues in Canada during the five-month period amounted to $149,121,192, compared with $13,488,000 and $35,076,596 in similar periods in 1935 and 1934 respectively. Of the financing in this year to May 31, $139,896,692 was for refunding and $9,224,500 for new capital.

Government, provincial and municipal financing for the month of May amounted to $42,248,600, the bulk of which consisted of the following issues: Dominion Government account of Discount Treasury Bills amounting to $20,000,000, for refunding purposes; $10,000,000 Hydro Electric Power Commission of Ontario (guaranteed by the Province of Ontario) 2½ per cent 10-year bonds; $4,579,000 Province of Nova Scotia 3¼ per cent bonds due in 20 years, and an issue of $6,144,000 City of Toronto 2 per cent, 2½ per cent and 3 per cent installment debentures.

Have You The Time To Watch Over Your Investments?

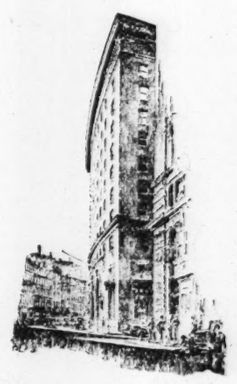
Perhaps you are so engrossed with the present problems of carrying on your business that you are not always able to give adequate personal attention to property accumulated during past years.

You know the importance of constant, experienced watchfulness over securities whose values fluctuate because of changing conditions. You know how vital is this care to the safety of your investments—but you are too busy to stand watch.

Many persons so situated have entrusted this necessary watchfulness to this Company, whose organized system of constant vigilance, competent personnel and wide experience qualify it for such duties.

Management of property in Trust for others has been our principal business for over half a century.

Our senior officers will be glad to talk with you, without your incurring the slightest obligation.



The deposit accounts of individuals, firms, corporations and fiduciaries are received in our Banking Department, where facilities are unexcelled for handling such accounts

BOSTON SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST COMPANY
100 FRANKLIN STREET
At ARCH *and* DEVONSHIRE STREETS

New Deal Relief Decried at G.O.P. Rally on Radio

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 5—Republican guns were firing at the New Deal all along the line here today on the eve of the Grand Old Party's Cleveland convention to make a platform and nominate a ticket. Today the drive is directed at the Administration's relief, tariff and agricultural policies, with William Allen White seeing the "good neighbor" policy of President Roosevelt scrapped by the Federal Government's jobless aid system, which, he holds, has "dried up the springs of mercy in the heart of every community."

The brunt of the attack on the New Deal was launched over the radio hook-up last night that linked towns and cities all the way from New York to Seattle, with the key radiocast coming from the National Broadcasting Company's studios here. Charles P. Taft of Cincinnati was master of ceremonies and he called on nationally known men and women and others known only in their own communities to say what they thought about the New Deal.

Local Agencies Welcomed

"Hundreds of millions of dollars have been spent for relief, much of it unwisely," Mr. White said. "American manhood has been demoralized by this depression and by our hastily improvised handling of the problem of relief. But a still greater wreckage and decay has come from the abandonment of the local administration of relief.

"Money for relief in a time of emergency has to be raised on a national scale; but in 1933 those neighborly humane agencies which understood local relief problems were discouraged and thrown into the scrap heap.

Keeping Political Promises

Colonel Roosevelt stressed what he declared was the importance of the Republican Party building "a sound national platform," and he came out strongly for carrying out its provisions if the Republican ticket were elected.

"We face a recently established presedent of scrapping political platforms almost as soon as they are made," he said. "But political promises should neither be evaded nor broken. They are contracts between the voters and those they put in office, and in this case the platform of the Republican party in the coming election will be mandates from you people to those whom you elect to office."

Government Taking Land

Mrs. George B. Simmons of Marshall, Mo., envisaged the Sovietization of the farms if the New Deal continued in power.

"I have no faith whatever in all this government lending on farms," she declared. "It can very easily be laying the groundwork for government ownership and nationalization of our land. We farm people need to have what hinders us removed. We need lower interest rates from private lenders, and we need taxes lowered all along the line. We need to have our home market protected within reason, and that there be a real effort made to develop foreign markets."

Mr. Taylor also saw the agricultural policy of the Administration as entirely without merit. He criticized the plow-under-cotton program as bad for the eastern farmer, since it caused southern crop diversification that competed with farmers in the East.

"I want to know the reason why the Government brought this competition into my market without protecting me in some way," he said.

The symposium was under the auspices of the National Republican Club, the Women's National Republican Club, the New York Young Republican Club, the Young Women's Republican Club of New York, and the National Republican Builders.

Australian Flier Honored by Italy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FLORENCE, Italy—As a gesture of sympathy to the Australia people from the Italian, the mother and brother of Bert Hinkler, Australian airman who crashed on a lonely height of the Apennines, have been brought for a visit to Italy as guests of the Italia Shipping Company.

In the little hill town of Strada, near where the monument to Hinkler stands, the whole population welcomed them with affectionate sympathy. Mrs. Hinkler and her son were also received during their stay by the Mayor of Florence in the great Palazzo Vecchio.

The Mayor expressed his pleasure in meeting "the mother of a hero." He also appreciatively accepted from her packets containing seeds of 30 varieties of trees and plants of Queensland, Australia, which he has promised to have cultivated in the Botanical Gardens and then distributed among the public gardens of the city.

Old English Mines Failed To Yield Lead for King

WIRKSWORTH, Eng.—For more than 800 years the little Moot Court of Wirksworth in Derbyshire has been holding regular sittings but, recently, for the first time in history it found that it had nothing to do, except to carry out ancient ceremonial. This ancient grand Barmote Court holds legal administration over the lead mines of the King's Field—an area of 20 miles in circumference.

The court's duties embrace the apportionment of lead from the mines between the miners and the King. A grand jury, comprised of local miners, weighs the lead—every six months. Each thirteenth dish is set aside for the King, but at this recent court there was no lead to weigh and, therefore, none to give to the King.

Modernizing the Kite

Prize-Winning Entry in Birmingham, Ala., Contest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala—Streamlining has been applied to the kite. A kite, shaped and colored like a butterfly, won first prize recently for Miss Jane Rowell when entered in the annual kite contest of the Birmingham Park Board. The butterfly kite is not only pretty but flies.

Canada's Banking Bill Opposed From Within King's Own Party

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, June 5—Indictment of the Candian Government by one of its ablest supporters, Gerald McGeer, financial reformer from Vancouver and Mayor of that city, made a sensation in the House of Commons. The attack came as the result of the new Bank of Canada bill which will give the Government control but not complete ownership of the central bank, the Vancouver member charging his party with breaking election peldges to overthrow the money oligarchy and to restore to Parliament the control over credit and currency.

To Mr. McGeer, apparently, the chartered banks of Canada constitute Public Enemy No. 1, so far as economic depression goes and he loses no opportunity to explain the "stranglehold" they exert on the "life blood" of the country. He accused them of creating deposits by loaning money which they do not possess, claiming to have on deposit over $2,000,000,000 when all the money in Canada totalled only $294,000,000. He called this an "unchallenged swindle" and "trading short on money" and said no one else could get away with this sort of thing without going to the penitentiary.

The Government, he asserted, had promised to take over the banks' control of currency and credit through public ownership of the central bank. Instead of this, the bank was to be half-private and half-public, and there would be no guarantee that the government-appointed directors would follow blindly the instructions of the Administration and not vote with the private shareholders' directors to thwart the wishes of the Government.

"I may have been over-optimistic," he cried, "in my belief that the day was going to dawn when Liberalism would usher in an era when the people of this country would be emancipated from the slavery of debt and the bondage of usury. And I do not believe that promise has been fulfilled."

In conclusion, he moved an amendment which would have referred the bill to a special committee of seven members and six senators, who would hold an investigation into currency, credit, banking, finance and commerce and recommend a properly constituted central bank through which shall be performed the functions of rediscount and the control of currency in terms of public need, not private gain, and through which the supply of currency and credit shall be determined in relation to the domestic, social and industrial requirements of the Canadian people."

Premier Mackenzie King reproached the member for not having given notice of his intention.

Two PWA Directors Named

WASHINGTON, June 6 (AP)—President Roosevelt yesterday sent to the Senate the nomination of Harold J. Lockwood of New Hampshire as director of the Public Works Administration for Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont, and William J. Maguire to be director of the Public Works Administration in Rhode Island.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

more in sympathy with Anthony Eden's advocacy of a League peace than was the old French Government.

2. Argentina's demand for handling of the sanction issue in the Assembly rather than the Council may increase the influence of smaller nations, who incline to be more favorable to strong League policy than have the great powers.

Other Influences

Two factors may also influence the Baldwin Government toward maintaining a strong League policy:

1. Public opinion, which rendered more than 10,000,000 votes for backing League action.

2. The influence of Anthony Eden, who, it is believed, would follow through in support of sanctions until aggression is finally crushed before the eyes of the world.

Jobs—Drive on Many Fronts

Washington—Certain Administration officials continue to urge industry to hire more men; they continue to insist that federal PWA and WPA projects must continue until unemployment falls off; they continue to point out that unemployment is one issue both parties must confront in a nonpartisan manner.

Unemployment—its solution is baffling; its actual extent is unknown.

Various statistical studies yield the following last-minute appraisals:

The American Federation of Labor estimates 11,506,000 unemployed; the Industrial Conference Board estimates about 9,649,000; the United States Department of Commerce estimates about 1,606,000. A reasonably safe estimate would seem to be about 10,000,000.

The estimated peak of unemployment was reached about March, 1933, when the number was placed at 15,071,000. It thus appears that more than 5,000,000 persons have been re-employed. Furthermore, many new hands have been added to the total labor force of the nation. One out of five employables is unemployed; 20,000,000 are still on relief.

Economists continue to warn that technological improvements, monopolistic restrictions of production threaten to augment the problem. Most important of all, economists, surrounded as they are by the varop of political electioneering, continue to point out that a realistic nonpolitical solution to the business cycle must be found before present confusion is confounded with more confusion.

Blum—French Confidence Growing

Paris—French strikers appear to be pressing much of the customary rancor and bitterness out of the present strike with accordions. These lilting instruments have been distributed to "stay-in" striking salesgirls by labor syndicates. And somehow these orchestral garnishments for the "class struggle" symbolize the relative good nature of France's critical labor unrest.

Léon Blum, France's Socialist Premier, has concessions in both hands he will support laws establishing vacations with pay, a 40-hour week, collective bargaining. Perhaps he will nationalize the munition industry, cutting vast arms profits down to build wages up. These proffered concessions are expected to convince the sensible portion of Labor that Blum's earlier moderate utterances were misinterpreted as a foreshadowed "sell-out" of Labor.

Immoderate demands are alone credited with the power to forestall ultimate reconciliation in the present strife. France's program for a nationwide 40-hour week is expected to support efforts of the International Labor Organization, now in session in Geneva, to adopt a resolution for such a week.

Meanwhile, Labor men in the United States, knee deep in invalidated New Deal measures, complain that the social timepiece in America has been set going counter-clockwise.

Seconds Split Into 1000 Parts In Calculations of U. S. Time

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The man upon whom the nation depends for its correct time is Capt. Julius F. Hellweg, U. S. N., superintendent of the Naval Observatory here. Captain Hellweg, in turn, depends on the stars.

All night long members of his staff, bundled against the cold, lie on their backs photographing the brightest stars in the heavens as they cross their zenith. The United States, it seems, is a pioneer in the photographic determination of time.

The Observatory astronomers compare their findings with the readings of six electric clocks kept in an underground vault built on the idea of a thermos bottle. Changes in air currents or temperature are barred. The underground cell is located in the center of the Observatory grounds, carefully protected from the traffic jars of the not-far-distant city streets.

Visitors Not Allowed

Sightseers are not allowed to visit the precision timepieces because their body temperatures might interfere with accuracy, but the Observatory has rigged up a submarine periscope to make it possible to get a glimpse of one of the clocks from the floor above.

The guardians of the clocks only enter the vaults about every three or four years when the timepieces need cleaning. They are never set, but each night they are checked and any variation from the correct time is noted. So far, they have never been found to be more than 1000th of a second off, which doesn't make much difference to the average man.

Before the Observatory can transmit the correct time to the world, it must translate star time, astronomically known as "sidereal time," into sun time. Sidereal time is about four minutes faster than sun time, because the rotation of the earth around the sun has to be figured into the latter.

Correct Time Sent

These translations and corrections are entered on the "crystal clock" in the office of the Time Service Division. Twenty times a day the correct time is sent by telegraph key to three nearby navy radio stations, at the navy yard, at Arlington and at Annapolis, whence it is broadcast on different frequencies to all parts of the world. In a negligible interval of time, people on the other side of the world are setting their watches by time signals rebroadcast through Pearl Harbor, Hawaii and Tahiti.

Under an agreement reached 50 years ago, Washington still bases its time records on Greenwich, Eng.—time center of the world. Washington time is five hours slower than Greenwich time.

Captain Hellweg recently designed a "universal clock" for the observatory, but it is for show purposes only. The clock tells the time in the principal cities of the world.

With a twinkle in his eye, the Captain likes to boast that in his present position he has "the best time in the world."

Wide World

Capt. Julius F. Hellweg
Superintendent of the United States Naval Observatory

Stentorian Voice Halts Jay-Walkers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Jay-walking pedestrians were stopped in their tracks recently at Grand Boulevard and Market Streets, one of the city's largest major intersections, when a stentorian voice thundered words of caution and advice designed to save them from injury.

Each second time the light changed to red on Grand Boulevard, the voice, recorded on a phonograph record and broadcast through two amplifiers, repeated: "Attention, pedestrians! This intersection is a transfer point between buses and street cars. Hundreds of pedestrians cross here daily and several were injured last year because they did not comply with the traffic signal. Avoid accidents by starting at the instant the light flashes green."

Occasionally, when some flagrant jay-walker caused a squealing of brakes, a traffic supervisor picked up a microphone to give the offender a personal and rather embarrassing message.

North Carolina Pupils Help Earn Tuition Costs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Students of the North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering, numbering 294, received $24,739 for work performed under the National Youth Administration through May 1, it was anncunced here.

Total earnings of all State College students through the closing of the session will aggregate $32,000, it is estimated. An added feature of the self-help program this year has been the establishment of a barber shop, which has given 4866 haircuts.

Solicitors licensed by the self-help secretary have averaged $123 this year, as a result of their work in student dormitories. Student earnings for board and room and work of a miscellaneous nature through May 1 totaled $2580.

Victoria Barmaid Census Shows Decrease to 300

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Victoria's effort, begun 16 years ago, to eliminate barmaids from hotels, is beginning to bear fruit. In 1920 the Government passed legislation making it necessary for all barmaids to be registered, and prohibiting the issue of any more licenses.

The result is that although there were 3600 barmaids in work at that time, the number has fallen to 300 today. This has been established as the result of a careful check just completed.

Convict Acquitted in Slaying

JOLIET, Ill., June 5 (AP)—Exactly one hour after a jury received the case of Convict James Day, charged with murdering Richard Loeb, Day was free last night—to go back to his cell and complete his prison term for larceny.

40-Hour Plan Voted For Textile Plants In South Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The South Carolina Senate passed, with amendments, the final reading of a bill for a 40-hour week in textile plants, to become effective on condition that North Carolina and Georgia adopt similar maximums. It returned the measure to the House for concurrence in amendments.

A favorable report was received from the Senate on a House bill to establish a state Department of Labor.

The Senate rejected a bill by Senator Jeffries of Colleton, authorizing a $5,000,000 state bond issue for rural electrification.

A House amendment to the unemployment compensation bill carried the provision to include "unemployed merchants and farmers" by an 89-to-8 ballot. It embraced "broken-down" farmers and storekeepers, despite an explanation that funds to finance the system would come from industrial pay rolls, and that the amendment probably would render the bill unconstitutional. It was then relegated to the Ways and Means Committee, because it carries an administrative appropriation ($40,000).

Provisions for a secret ballot in general elections, to liberalize state libel laws, to permit Sunday movies, and to require payment of property tax on automobiles that are licensed were tabled and withdrawn from House files by their sponsors.

The House approved on second reading a joint resolution to renew teachers' certificates without summer school attendance. One more reading would place it on the statute books.

The Senate amended the 40-hour bill to permit textile manufacturers to revise their working schedule "in cases of emergency." It eliminated a provision that presence of employees in the mills during other than their working hours be "prima facie evidence of violation" of the proposed law.

Reforms Pushed At Presbyterian Jubilee in South

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Ga.—That a general educational campaign as to the causes, costs, futility and consequences of war be promoted by the church, is one of the strong points of emphasis in the report of the committee on moral and social welfare at the diamond jubilee assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States here.

Other points of attack are gambling, liquor, child labor, lynching, questionable motion pictures and gambling in stocks and commodities. It is brought out also that attention should be given to unemployment and the plight of southern sharecroppers.

Enactment of old-age and unemployment security legislation is urged, along with abolition of child labor, which it declares "rose 58 per cent after the repeal of the NRA." For another matter, the advertising by liquor manufacturers, with appeal directed to "women and children first," is reprehended.

"Features of the unstable situation of our country are poverty in the midst of plenty, unemployment in presence of great natural resources and the vast accumulation of wealth, a dangerous unequal distribution of the fruits of industry," the report observes. It is further brought out that though "the business situation has been vastly improved," yet unemployment has been "little diminished."

Southern Presbyterians ordered a study of church unity, to be referred back to the Assembly in 1937. Appeals from numbers of southern and northern ministers for action leading to a "United Presbyterian Church" had support at the meeting.

General Classified

AGENCIES WANTED

A FIRM with an excellent connection in Western Australia desires representation of either English or American manufacturers of dress fabrics, carpets, linoleums, etc. Thorough representation assured. A. S. PEIRCE & CO., Economic Chambers, Perth, Western Australia.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BOSTON

Homelike furnished suites with kitchenettes; 1-5 rooms, $36-$66.50; adjacent to The Mother Church SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST, 24-A Clearway St

FOODS

MOTHER Your baby needs proper feeding; ALL-AM-BI food for satisfaction; 1/6; all stores and chemists (wholesale Taylor & Elliots); prepared in Queensland

MFRS' REPRESENTATIVES

HAIG & JOHNSON, Importers
75 Ann St., Brisbane, Australia
Specialising in Linen, Cotton and Silk Napery (Wholesale only)

MULTIGRAPHING

MULTIGRAPHING
Prompt attention to mail orders
L. A. Letter Shop, 619 Lebanon Street
Los Angeles, Calif. VAndike 1359

PERFUMES

SPANISH MOSS is a new unusual odeur. Trial size, 65c postpaid. Price list of rare perfumes on application. HOVE PARFUMEUR, 529 rue Royale, New Orleans, La

ROOMS TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS., 54 Auburn St., 15 minutes by trolley to The Mother Church, Boston—Airy rooms; meals optional; shady verandas; gardens; summer rates. M. D. CRAIG.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR, formerly of Boston, seeks position, will go anywhere; single, c/o MRS. F. W. PERKINS, Taylorville, Ill.

YOUNG German, experienced teacher, graduate Heidelberg, desires position for summer as tutor; Latin, mathematics, history, as well as German. HERMANN EISENLOHR, care Western Reserve Academy, Hudson, Ohio.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

DIETITIAN desires position during July, August; present position supervisor in school cafeteria. H. JAMES, 5882 Ellsworth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

REFINED young woman, capable, cheerful, energetic, desires position, managerial (or lesser) capacity, or as executive, social, or traveling secretary-accountant. Have always served discriminating people, organized or individual. Can go ANYWHERE; worthwhile references. A-43, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SUMMER HOMES

DUXBURY, MASS.

Colonial house with grounds adjoining yacht club; beautifully furnished and with large stone terrace overlooking water; 4 masters' bedrooms with 2 baths, 2 maids' rooms and bath, garage with man's room and bathhouses; ideal for family with children interested in sailing; for sale, $25,000, or season's rental, $1500. Apply to PERCY L. WALKER, Duxbury, Mass. Telephone Duxbury 120.

TO LET—FURNISHED

LOS ANGELES—2 mos. or longer, my new 8-room modern home, 3 bedrooms; near transp., beaches, Hollywood; fine view. DRESSER, 1228 So. Orange Dr., WH. 9678.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

ANTIQUES

INTERESTING VALUABLE ANTIQUES
Priced at $250; to close estate; collection includes fine Wedgwood, china, vases, dishes, etc., in glass-front cabinet; also various oddments; old guns, candlesticks, pictures, etc. Write Box A-44, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

APARTMENTS TO LET

● BAYWELL CO., HARVARD SQUARE ●
● If it's available we have it. ●
Cambridge Mass. 1430 MASS. AVE. KIR. 9477

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Attractive, home-like suites of 5 and 6 rooms. Large living-room with fireplace, dining-room, refrigeration and incineration; FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED; near the Harvard Yard. KIR. 6502 or TRO. 9037.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BOSTON—Attractive, cool, large room, bath, kitchenette, in Fenway; for June. Call KENmore 3030, Apt. 69.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Quiet, residential section; airy 3-room apartment, bath, kitchenette, electric refrigeration; 12 minute ride to Boston; reasonable rent. Tel. ASP. 7628.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—6-room apt., attractive, furnished porch; 15 minutes to The Mother Church; summer or longer; reasonable. J. F. CARR, 10 Claflin Road, ASP. 8703.

BROOKLINE, MASS., Beacon St.—5 rooms, nicely furnished; lovely location; June-Oct.; rent reas.; 15 min. to The Mother Church. Asp. 3227.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

WOODHAVEN, L. I., N. Y.—Lower 5 rooms, porch, yard, garage, modern 2-family, detached; convenient Christian Science church, transit. Vir. 7-5161.

BOOK REPAIRING

WM. S. LOCKE, BOOKBINDER, INC.
Rebinding All Kinds of Books
94 Portland Tel. Capitol 8907 Boston

BUILDERS AND PAINTERS

ROY D. UMLAH, Everett, Mass., licensed builder, registered painter, carpentry, painting, general jobbing, chimney work. Tel. Eve. 0868-M.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

ATTRACTIVE furnished cottage on ocean front, eight rooms, three baths; located on grounds Newagen Inn, Maine; reasonable rent. S. J. BALASSI, Washington Irving Trust Co., Tarrytown, N. Y.

AVERILL, VT.—WHITE BIRCH CAMPS—On lake shore; modern improvements; fishing, salmon and brook trout; no mosquitoes; 2000 ft. above sea level; folders. M. A. Butler, 72 Village Ave., Dedham, Mass. Dedham 0316-W.

LAKE PENNESSEEWASSEE—New modern cottage for sale. One hour from Portland. M. E. Davis, 398 Spring St., Portland, Maine.

TO RENT—Camp for July and August, modern improvements; Thompson's Point, Charlotte, Vt. Address P. O. Box 6, Johnson, Vt.

COUNTRY BOARD

MT. PLEASANT FARM, Goffstown, N. H.—One of N. H.'s beauty spots; wonderful view; near mountain trails; attractive rooms and fine camps; perfect food; all comforts; 41st season; $14-$16 per week; $2.50 per day. Tel. 98. MISS ANN MERRILL.

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY

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GROCERIES AND MEATS
The Store of Quality
Phones 138-139 2105 VINEVILLE AVE.
Prompt Delivery

CHAPMAN'S GARAGE
COMPLETE SERVICE
419 Mulberry St. Phone 2951

SCHELLING'S SHOE SHOP
66 Years' Continuous Service
We Specialize in Whole Soles
PHONE 9277 119 COTTON AVE.

Snow's DRY CLEANING LAUNDRY DYEING
Phone 6000
MAIL ORDERS SOLICITED

Hillyer C. Warlick
"Be Proud of the
PHOTOGRAPH
You Give"
Phone 767 117 Cotton Ave.

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

WILLIAMS JEWELRY COMPANY
Jewelers and Silversmiths
451 Cherry Street, Macon, Ga.

SAVANNAH

Free Brothers Dry Cleaning Company
404 EAST BROUGHTON STREET
PHONE 2-3125
Our New Garment Process Adds Lustre and Sheen to Your Clothes

Kopper Kettle
DINING ROOM
Regular meals also a la carte
Home Cooking. Good Food
Reasonable Prices. Excellent Service
108 Drayton Street, near Broughton

Lindsay & Morgan Co.
Furniture—Carpets Interior Decorators

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

Asheville Ice & Storage Company
Incorporated
ICE AND COAL
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 158

CHARLOTTE

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
A cordial welcome to visitors and newcomers.
DIAL 3-5191

Reliance Engineering Co.
INCORPORATED
E. H. Brandt Jr. P. W. Christian
L. O. Brandt
Heating, Piping, Air Conditioning
Engineers and Contractors
Rely on Reliance

JERRY F. HARWARD
Special Agent
The Prudential Insurance Co. of America
1406 First National Bank Building
Telephone 3-2459

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions, 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week, 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information: 56, Faubourg St. Honoré, Paris; 16, rue du Mont Blanc Geneva.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address, and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office

APARTMENTS TO LET

WHEN IN BOSTON, U. S. A., live in comfortably furnished apartments adjacent to The Mother Church. Address SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST, 24A Clearway Street, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

FOLKESTONE HOTEL CARLTON On Sea Front
Enlarged. Refurnished. Redecorated.
Hot and cold water. Moderate terms.

FLATS TO LET

IDEAL SUMMER HOLIDAYS AT MÜRREN
No Dust. No Cars. Sun and Rest.
MODERN FLATS TO LET
MONTANA HOUSE, Mürren, Switzerland

LINGERIE

PARIS—Mme. WISKOVSKA, 8 rue Henri Duchêne (15ème). Lingerie ready made and to order. Moderate prices. Tel. Suffren 70-66

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

MANTES, S. & O. (One hour from Paris)—Madame MORIN, 25 Quai des Cordeliers, would receive two young girls or boys. Comfortable home. Tennis. Boating.

ROOMS TO LET

SWITZERLAND—FOR RENT
Two-room apartment, furnished. Electric Cooking.
Quiet, beautifully situated.
"FRIEDHALDE"
WILDERSWIL, Near Interlaken

DUTCH EAST INDIES

BATAVIA—BANDOENG

BONEFAAS
BANDOENG-BANDOENG
Kloosterlinnen sterk en koel

80 cM breed	FL.	0.52
240 cM breed	FL.	1.45
260 cM breed	FL.	1.60
	Per El	

Household Linen

Europe

AUSTRIA

VIENNA

Oesterreichische Volkskunst- Erzeugnisse Bauernstuben
und deren vollständige Dekoration
TIROLER WERKKUNST
Wien I. Rathausstrasse 4 Tel. B 44-0-64
Austrian Arts and Crafts

Bade—Trikots—und Mäntel, Strümpfe, Blousen und Schlafröcke
A. ARTNER
Wien IX. Währingerstr. 20 Tel. A 16-2-68
Draper

Graphisches Fachgeschäft
EMIL LOHNER
VIII. Lerchenfelderstrasse 124/126
Tel. A 24-3-81
Druckfarben - Maschinen graphische Bedarfsartikel. Agents for Art Printers.

FRANCE

PARIS

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, tel. Anjou 20-67, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
56 Faubourg St. Honoré
Look for the display advertising for France in the news section.

FRANCE

PARIS (Continued)

LA MANUFACTURE DE LINGE
Colored bed and table linen.
TROUSSEAUX
HANDKERCHIEFS
Our colours guaranteed fast.
DIRECT TO BUYER 1 rue de Richelieu

FURRIER
Furs - Remodelling - Repairs - Moderate
KALOUSTIAN
7 rue Claude Chahu (Passy quarter)
Tel. Aut. 38-27

"SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"
Charles Landrat
FLORIST
Rond Point de Longchamp
Tel. Passy 81-04
Open 7 a. m. till 9 p. m.

CHAMPERRET - PRESSING
CLEANING and DYEING
Reasonable Prices American Management
11 avenue Stéphane Mallarmé
Called For and Delivered in 24 hours.
Tel.: Wagram 74-62

New York Steam Pressing
8 and 10 rue du 29 Juillet
(métro: Tuileries) Tel. Opéra 57-06
Cleaners and Dyers of Ladies' Dresses and Gentlemen's Clothes
Will call or deliver.

PETIT
25 avenue Rapp
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hairdresser

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN FOOD PRODUCTS
Indian, English, American and Colonial specialities.
NAIDU
5 rue Volney (Opéra) Telephone: Opéra 97-50

MADAME COURROS
100 Boulevard Beaumarchais
Cleaners and Dyers
Invisible Mending:
Clothes and Stockings

"Say It With Flowers"
BERNARD
FLORIST
128 rue de Longchamp
Deliveries to All Parts
Tel.: Passy 86-91

VARIETES
6 bis rue Fourcroy (Ave. Niel-Etoile)
Tel. Carnot 92-73
Bags, Jewellery, Knickknacks, Gifts
Frivolities, Perfumes

HOLLAND

AMSTERDAM

DRUKKERIJ M. J. PORTIELJE
(Printer)
GENERAL ADVERTISING OFFICE
249 Spuistraat Phone 43650

F. A. RINK
(Plumber)
Lood- Zink- en sanitaire Werken. Aanleggen van Gas- en Waterleiding. Leverancier van Gasfornuizen en moderne Petroleum-Kooktoestellen. Erkend installateur der Gem. Gasfabrieken Monsterkamers Albert Cuypstraat 40-42 Te 28004

FRUITHANDEL
(Fruit Trade)
C. H. Heerding & Zoon N. V.
Conserven en Delicatessen
Wijde Heisteeg 9, hoek Heerengracht
Tel. 33732

Bestel Uw
KRUIDENIERSWAREN
CHOCOLADEWERKEN
COMESTIBLES
bij
J. CASPARIS van der Laag
(GROCERY)
OVERTOOM 71 TEL. 81936
Bezorging p. Auto door de geh. Stad
Postpakketten franco Nederland.

DE HYGIENISCHE WASSCHERIJ N. V.
DE BILT
WASCHT ZORGVULDIG EN BILLIJK
(Laundry)
Electr. Model Rund- Kalfs-en Varkensslagerij
D. MULCKHUYSE
(BUTCHER)
Bezorging door de geheele stad
Rozengracht 237 hoek Marnixstraat
Tel. 36104

O. A. G. Kauffmann
BLOEMIST
(Flowershop)
GEEN FILIALEN
Ceintuurbaan 388/390 Tel. 22300

DE WED. TJEENK & CO., N. V.
Established 1811
STOCKBROKERS
(Members of Amsterdam Stock Exchange)
SAFE DEPOSITS
KEIZERSGRACHT 683 AMSTERDAM C

NORWAY

OSLO

JULIE ÖSTBYE
N. Slotsgate 17
FLOWERS
Sent to All Parts of the World
Tel. 23432 Telegrams: "Ceres"

Sannerbroens Benzinstation
Waldemar Thranes gt. 86
AUTO SERVICE STATION
The Place You Are Looking for.
TELEPHONE 70222

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

BRUNKEBERGS MAGASINET
alltí damtyger
MATERIALS

Lagersons SHOE STORE
Established in 1874
Kungsgatan 4 Norrtullsgatan 17
Stockholm

Gamla Finska Linnemagasinet
Highest qualities of Linen Goods from Finnish and Swedish Mills.
DROTTNINGGATAN 38 Tel. 218558

Gentlemen's Clothing
Gentlemen's Equipment
Hamngatan 5a
Only goods of quality

ANTON LARSSON FOTO-MAGASIN
Mästersamuelsgatan 6
Developing, Printing, Enlargements, Frames and Framing Work

A. B. Linus Gustafsson
GROCERIES
St. Paulsgatan 31 Tel. 414143

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM (Continued)

Visit PUB
when you visit Stockholm
PUB
Of course you will come and see this department store. There are men's, women's and children's clothing departments — there is a spacious restaurant where you may have lunch or tea during your wanderings — there is the Precioca department with all kinds of excellent mementos in pewter, glass, pottery and handwoven textiles.
PAUL U. BERGSTRÖMS A.B.
Drottninggatan 72-78 - Stockholm

SWITZERLAND

AARAU

M. LÜSCHER-GLOOR
GRABEN 28
SEIDEN-UND WOLLSTOFFE
Silk and Woollen Materials

BASEL

FRIEDA SCHNEIDER
DROGUERIE z. STERNENBERG
Drug Store
Greifengasse 8 Tel. 26.981

MALER GESCHÄFT
F. BOLLIGER-FAUST
UNTERE HEUBERG 12. TEL. 25.983
(Painter)

GEBR. RENAUD
Comestibles
Eisengasse 12, BASEL Tel. 22770
(Provisions)

LYDIA SCHÄRZ
Corsetière
Barfüsserplatz 21 Tel. 46.448

BERNE

Monitor
Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 27.019, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
MUNZGRABEN 6, 3-6 p. m. daily.
Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section

E. Frieden
Bahnhofplatz 7
WOOD-CARVINGS
CUCKOO CLOCKS
IVORY CARVINGS
Leder-Artikel
Bijouterie

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zürich
The House for Carpets and Linoleum.

Wollenhof
MARKTGASSE 8 BERN
STRICKWAREN
STRUMPFE
WOLLE
UNTERWÄSCHE
HANDARBEITEN
KINDERSACHEN
KNITTED GOODS, ETC.

Gaffner, Ludwig & Co.
Fish - Poultry - Game
Marktgasse 61
Filiale in Spiez

Dampfbügelanstalt
KIRCHENFELD
Thunstr. 4 Tel. 22.673
REPAIRS, CHEMICAL CLEANING and DYEING
Abholen und abliefern kostenlos.
Prompte Bedienung

Parfumerie Millefleurs
J. SALZMANN
Marktgasse 17
Beauty Products
Toilet Requisites

Silks - Velvets - Neckties
for Street, Afternoon and Dinner Wear
Leiden Jucker
on Theaterplatz, Bern

Buchler
QUALITÄTS-SCHUHE
KRAMGASSE 71
Shoes for Everybody in the Family

GROSSENBACHER & Co.
Autozubehör & Ersatzteile
(Motor Car Accessories, Spare Parts)
Hirschengraben 6

WÄSCHEREI STEINER
CONFISERIE RYSER
Confectionery
Spitalgasse 29
Berner Haselnusskuchen.
Biscomes de Berne

GAFFNER & CIE
Spitalgasse 23
FIRST CLASS BUTCHERS
Charcuterie fine

frieda Brand
Handarbeiten . Waisenhausplatz 14.
(Handwork)
Machine Darning of Stockings and Underlinen
FRL. M. KAPPELER
ROTTMATTSTR. 94 *Work Called For*

SEE NEXT PAGE

SWITZERLAND

BERNE (Continued)

ALB. BAUER

Backerei (Baker)
Stauffacherstrasse 5 Berne
PUMPERNICKEL
in Paketen à Fr. -.50
stets frisch erhältlich im
MERKUR

OSWALD-BERGER
Au Depart
BERN, SPITALGASSE 33
▼
The House for fine Leather Goods and Travelling Requisites.
Repairs.

Flower Shop
MINA LERGIER
Ryffligässchen 8 Tel. 23.405

GROCERY SHOP
Kolonialwaren
KROPF-BALMER
Flurstrasse 38

BIEL

Singing, Piano and Harmonium Lessons
MARIA RYF
Evilard s/Bienne

Salon special pour Dames
MLLE. M. BIGLER
Hairdresser
Rue de Nidau 23 Tel. 28.91

Confiserie—Patisserie
ERNEST SCHINDLER
Rue de Nidau Tel. 27.72
(CONFECTIONER)

DERENDINGEN bei Solothurn

J. R. WYSS
Möbel- & Teppichgeschäft
Polsterwerkstätte
(House Furnishings, Upholstering)

GENEVA

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call Geneva 28 445, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained 16 RUE DU MONT BLANC.
Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section

BADAN & CIE
(Drapery Store)
HAUTES NOUVEAUTES
28-32 Rue de la Confédération
TOUTE LA TOILETTE FEMININE
Founded 1822

BUISSON-PAISANT
9 Rue de la Confédération
TROUSSEAUX NOUVEAUTES
BONNETERIE
LARGEST FIRM FOR WHITE GOODS

EOS
Restaurant Végétarien.
12, rue Chantepoulet, près de la Gare
Good Cooking
Vente de spécialités alimentaires Pain complet

TAILLEUR
pour DAMES et MESSIEURS
KNODEL
RUE DE LA CROIX-D'OR, 17, GENÈVE
(Tailor)

CORONA
The Personal Writing Machine
Office Supplies Repairs
O. BACHMANN, Passage des Lions 7

FELIX BADEL & CIE. S. A.
Electricité
4, Place du Molard

GOLDIWIL b/Thun

Jugendheim Freudenberg
A Home for children from 3-16 years, inclusive daily terms, fr. 6.-
If desired, lessons at home.
Apply for prospectus: Frl. Flora Meister

INTERLAKEN

Before You Shop
See Our Large Assortment of
SPORTS SHOES, BOXCALF and NEAT LEATHER BOOTS
First Swiss Quality at Low Prices
WWE. MÜHLEMANN
Marktgasse

SALON BORN
Unionstrasse 7 Tel. 590
Special — Damen — Frisier — Salon
(Ladies' Hairdressing)
First-Class Service
Permanent Waving
Hair cut. Perfumery

Konditorei - Tea Room
RITSCHARD
Marktgasse 12.

ART SHOP
G. Wäckerlin
CENTRALPLATZ
Souvenirs Stationery
Etchings Objects of Art

INTERLAKEN—Mattern

KONDITOREI - TEA ROOM
Groceries - Provisions for Tourists
MAX WIRZ

LAUSANNE

For Everything Concerning
ELECTRICAL WORK
Apply to
H. KAPPELER
8 Rue Pepinet, 2 Grand Pont
House founded in 1898

SWITZERLAND

LAUSANNE (Continued)

LAUSANNE
Rue de Bourg
Ladies' Hose
Knitted Sports Garments
Underwear, Novelties, Specialities
Maison Paillettaz S.A.

LUCERNE

Stationery
OCHSNER-GILG
Hertensteinstrasse 34 Tel. 21.581

Fountain Pens and Pencils
Bookbinding and Printing

MATTEN—Interlaken

Wwe. J. DIESSLIN
TUCHWAREN - MERCERIE
BONNETERIE
(Drapery and Haberdashery)

A. SIMMEN & SÖHNE
Buchdruckerei
TEL. 4.73 *(Printers)*

MÜRREN

Coiffeur - Hairdresser
Ernst von Allmen

NIDAU b/Biel

Sämtliche Wollen und Strickgarne
Fachmännische Beratung
SURY-SIGRIST
POSTGEBÄUDE, 1 ST. Tel. 2447
(Knitting Wools)

OLTEN

Soins de Beauté Elise Bock
Zimmerli
Beauty Parlour for Florastr. 15 Ladies and Gentlemen.

ST. GALLEN

Ladies'
Ready Made Garments
UNDERWEAR, HOSIERY
DRESS GOODS, SILK

Metzler
Volksmagazin, St. Gallen

SCHREIBMASCHINEN
(Typewriters)
For Sale and On Hire
Günstige Bedingungen

Otto C. Lohmann
St. Gall
Neugasse 48

BOOKS
of all kinds
▼
FEHR Bookseller
Schmidgasse 16

G. PANELLA
FLORAL ARTIST
Unionplatz Bahnhofstr. 2
Tel. 2887

DRUG STORE
Perfumery
Kinderpflege Artikel
PFANNENSTIEL & TOBLER
MARKTGASSE 18

P. SIEGMANN
Dörrobst
Biscuits - Bonbons
Neubau-Brückenwaage

THUN

MERCURE
The Shop for Quality
CHOCOLATES
BISCUITS
FANCY GROCERIES
CANNED GOODS

Silk Specialities
RIBBONS
H. DIETRICH
FREIENHOF

Max Reiner & Söhne
MUSIC
MRS. E. DEBANNE
Mercerie Bonneterie
"Cosy" Underwear
for Ladies and Gentlemen
BAHNHOFSTRASSE

F. SCHEIM
HAUPTGASSE 67
Gentlemen's Shirts, Pyjamas; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Underwear, Socks, Gloves, Stockings.

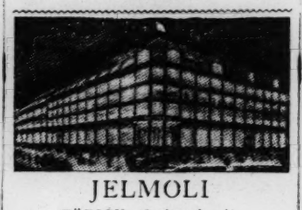
ZURICH

GRIEDER
SILK, SILK GOODS, WOOLENS
SWISS KNITWEAR
GRIEDER & CO.
ZURICH
Lucerne St. Moritz

Speicher (Ct. Appenzell)
Pension
SONNENBÜHL
Sunshine All Around
Inclusive Terms from Fr. 6.50
MRS. WALDBURGER Tel. 117

SWITZERLAND

ZURICH (Continued)



JELMOLI
ZÜRICH (Switzerland)
GENERAL STORES
Ask for full illustrated catalogue

F. Willy Schurter
Bahnhofstrasse 61, Zurich 1 Telephon 74.822
Knitted Dresses for Town and Sports Wear, Handknitted Blouses and Jumpers, Scarves—*Latest Styles*

Qualitäts-Schuhe
Spatz
Schuhe für Jedermann. Footwear.
Limmatquai 102 Tel. 25.525

Verkauf der ELITE-CREME
Das bestbewährte Universal Reinigungs- und Poliermittel für jede Hausfrau
ERNST HAGENBUCHER
Tel. 375 AU-Zurich
(Elite Polishing Cream)

GIVE FLOWERS
and you give joy
BLUMEN KAUFMANN
Ramistrasse 3
Select Choice

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN

Cleghorns
FOR ALL YOUR NEEDS

Cape Town's most popular Store Cleghorns

The most popular Store in Johannesburg Cleghorns

Port Elizabeth's most popular Store Cleghorns

CAFES at Cape Town and Port Elizabeth

MIDDLEMOSTS
For Ladies' Wear of the Better Kind
Our Winter Sale is in full swing
Every garment of our high grade stock is marked in plain figures. Reduced—including the famous branded makes of British merchandise of which we are the authorised selling agents. The label on the garment you buy is a guarantee of good workmanship.

MIDDLEMOSTS
for Good Clothes
76 ST. GEORGE'S ST., CAPE TOWN

Head Office and Works
Phone 5-1646 3 Draklow St. Woodstock
The Model
Quality + Service Launderers, Cleaners and Dyers
A. F. HONEYMAN
Merchant Tailor
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor-mades to Measure
89 ST. GEORGE STREET
(Opp. Cape Argus Office)
TELEPHONE 2-3577

The Atlas Printing Works
(PTY.) LTD.
Commercial and Fine Colour
PRINTERS
Dormehl Street
Between Sir Lowry Rd. and Newmarket St.
Opposite J. & A. Buchanan Ltd.

Young's Provision Stores
(PROP.) LTD.
EXPERT GROCERS
95 PLEIN STREET Telephone 2-3341
Daily deliveries to all parts of Town and Suburbs.
Stockists of:
Goddard's Plate Powder, Bon Ami, Post Toasties, Heinz Varieties, Campbell Soups, Rinso, Rumford Baking Powder.

DURBAN

PEACH & HATTON
LIMITED
Furniture Manufacturers
and
Shop Fitters
Phone 26078 537 WEST ST.

For a Good Entertainment
Make For
THE KENILWORTH CINEMA LOUNGE
(BEACH FRONT)
Two sessions nightly, Saturday afternoon and evening. Three changes of programme weekly.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY
Limited
NATAL
1 and 2, Anglo-African House
Smith Street
DURBAN
All Classes of Insurance Transacted
Also at Cape Town, Port Elizabeth and Johannesburg

WAKELING BROS. & CLARKE Ltd.
FAMILY GROCERS
Give your monthly grocery order to us. Our prices are bazaar prices. Prompt attention and quick delivery our motto. Just phone 26321.
472 WEST STREET

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

Union of South Africa

DURBAN (Continued)

GREENACRE'S
Harvey Greenacre & Co. Ltd.
The Complete Store
Sixty Departments under one roof.
Branches at Ladysmith and Kokstad

John Orr & Co
DURBAN and MARITZBURG
New Stocks Arrive By Mail to Replenish Our Thirty Departments.

Every Clothing Item for Women, Children and Men

Phone 22493
GEO. WOOLLEY & CO.
Fishmongers - Poulterers
6 and 8 Commercial Road
(Opposite Borough Market)
"We Invite Your Patronage"

LADIES' HAIRDRESSING SALOON
O. K. BAZAARS
(Proprietress, I. HUTCHESON)
385 West Street Phone 4525

JOHANNESBURG

BRENNERS
SERVICE STATION
"The Better Service Station"
for
COMPLETE LUBRICATION
PETROL, OIL, REPAIRS and ACCESSORIES
PEGASUS MOBILOIL
Mobilgas
GARGOYLE Mobiloil
Harrison & De Villiers Streets
Phones 33/7265, 33/2082 P. O. Box 80
BRANCHES
Country Club Garage, Milliner Park
Kingsway Service Station, Auckland Park

WAGSTAFF & MOLLER
Typewriter Experts and Stationers
Phone 33-7855
New Kempsey Bldgs. 115 Fox Street

INSURANCE
of All Kinds
ANNUITIES and PENSIONS
See LUCIEN FRANCK
Phone 33-8147
c/o Sun Life of Canada, Aegis Bldgs.

GREAVES
for
GIFTS
JEWELLERS
HEATH'S BLDGS., PRITCHARD ST

ANN'S
Ladies' Hairdressing Saloon
274 LOIS BOTHA AVE.
ORANGE GROVE 45-2458

"THE RETREAT"
A Place for Quiet Rest and Study
Week-end parties catered for
Afternoon Teas a Speciality
10 miles from Johannesburg
Mrs. V. Z. Harman Phone 9 Edenvale
P. O. Edenvale, Tvl

TRANSVAAL GRAPHITE CO.
(Margaret & Ethel Hudson)
Foundry Plumbago and Coal Powder
Pipe and Flange Joint Compound.
"Murrella" Boiler Composition.
Graphite for Granolithic. Paint. etc.
Consult us re Grinding Requirements
234 ANDERSON ST Phone Cent. 2560

O. K. LADIES'
Hairdressing Saloon
(Proprietress, J. HUTCHESON)
(2nd Floor)
O. K. BAZAARS, ELOFF STREET

MARIE LYNCH & CO.
LADIES' COSTUMIERS and OUTFITTERS
3 HOEK ST., opposite "THE METRO"
P. O. Box 2632 Phone 22-2480

The House of Quality
Thrupp & Co
Grocers and Provision Merchants
PRITCHARD STREET

Better Value in FOOTWEAR
Our Boots and Shoes are offered to you at prices which ensure a big saving every time you purchase a pair at our Store
Only Address:
SLATER, JONES & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
Sacke's Buildings, 25 JOUBERT STREET

McCULLAGH & BOTHWELL
For QUALITY Goods at Popular Prices
Men's and Boys' Complete Outfitters and Tailors
44 RISSIK STREET

NEW YORK
STEAM LAUNDRY, Ltd.
CLEANERS and DYERS
36 Sydney Road, Lorentzville
P. O. Box 6037 Phone 24-3680

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor adver-

Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG (Continued)

Ward & Salmons
For Value in
Men's Wear
Boys' Wear
Sports Goods
Footwear, Bags and Trunks
Corner ELOFF and PRESIDENT STS.
P. O. Box 1056 Phone 22 6311
Also at
KRUGERSDORP, GERMISTON and BENONI

Henwoods are good to you for . . .
HEN WOOD
Glassware and China
Electrical Goods, Fancy Goods, Tools and Domestic Hardware.
HENWOODS
Opp. City Hall
Also Springs and Pretoria

THE CITY DAIRY
(Under the personal supervision of W. J. Mons)
37 Plein St. cor. Wanderers St.
For Milk, Cream, New Laid Eggs, Honey and Cheese
Branch at
BEDFORD AND YEOVILLE DAIRY
BEDFORD ROAD YEOVILLE

MARGATE NATAL

When Visiting MARGATE NATAL
Stay at the
BERKELEY HOTEL
(ROSE & WHITWARD, *Proprietors*)
All modern conveniences. Large rooms. Spacious grounds. Excellent cuisine.
Terms moderate. P. O. MARGATE

PIETERMARITZBURG

We Sell the Best
Makes in Hosiery
HOLEPROOF, KAYSER MORLEYS, WOLSEY
Also
TWILFIT and FORMFIT CORSETS

IRELANDS
Ireland & Co., Ltd., Maritzburg

Forsyth & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
Jewellers and Opticians
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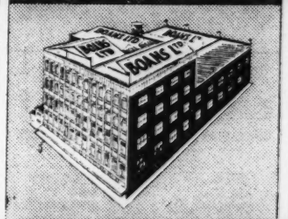

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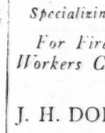

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PURCHASE not friends by gifts; when thou ceasest to give, such will cease to love.—FULLER.

Daily Features

GENEROSITY is the accompaniment of high birth; pity and gratitude are its attendants.—CORNEILLE.

Monitor Movie Guide

Gene Stratton Porter's Novel, 'The Harvester,' Well Screened

By E. C. S.

Alice Brady and Russell Hardie in "The Harvester"

Abdul the Damned (Alliance)—A melodrama with cruel incidents that confine it to adult spectators who may or may not care for the silly romantic element that is worked into the story of the downfall of a Near East despot. Adrienne Ames, Fritz Kortner, John Stuart.

Bullets or Ballots (Warner)—Edward G. Robinson as a policeman who pretends to be a racketeer as a means of catching the men higher up in the crime syndicate. The fast-paced direction and a casual humorous touch give a fairly fresh aspect to familiar devices for entertaining adult crook play audiences. Humphrey Bogart, Joan Blondell.

The Case Against Mrs. Ames (Paramount)—Mediocre stuff from any viewpoint. Distinctly not for children with its unsavory murder trial, and the prosecuting lawyer making a scene when the defendant is found not guilty, but afterward becoming her vindicator. Meaningless drunk scene and ridiculous court procedure are of a piece with the trashy emotionalism, which is given some dignity by the presence of Madeline Carroll. George Brent, Alan Mowbray.

The Devil's Squadron (Columbia)—Has to do with the stunt flying done by test pilots of airplanes waiting government approval. The ghastly crashes may be too much for some spectators. Richard Dix as a pilot unjustly in disgrace makes good for the company in an emergency. Melodramatic romance. Karen Morley, Lloyd Nolan.

Fatal Lady (Paramount)—Mary Ellis makes a good impression as a singer in this mixture of murder mystery and opera, with a baleful impresario straight out of the pulps trying to do in all her admirers. Fair melodrama for adults, at its best in its musical moments. Walter Pidgeon, Guy Bates Post.

The Harvester (Republic)—A pleasant rural comedy drama has been made out of Gene Stratton Porter's novel that will be of particular interest to her following. A family picture with its story of a country youth who is persuaded by an ambitious mother into an engagement with the wrong girl. Cora Sue Collins does a child's part uncommonly well. Alice Brady, Russell Hardie, Ann Rutherford.

The Sky Parade (Paramount)—Another melodrama of family interest. A panorama of the development of the airplane, with modern emphasis upon responsible piloting. A youngster has the lead, Jimmie Allen, who has become known through a radio serial. William Gargan, Katherine DeMille.

Trouble for Two (Metro)—Mystery melodrama based upon Stevenson's "The Suicide Club," and failing to substitute brisk screen equivalents for the original narrative about the prince who must marry a princess who, after a due interval of mistaken identity, turns out to be the one and only. There is a certain personal interest in seeing Robert Montgomery, Rosalind Russell and Frank Morgan working together.

(This guide is published Saturdays)

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Cryptogram

ONCE again Saturday rolls around, and with it comes a cryptogram that is a little more difficult than some we've had this week.

RTEU JWHTYT OPTJE BTK-

WQEI-EGUQEBGOUHKN EAHKU.

GPSHEU TWEHPXGLPJ AKHL-

PJSE YKHC UGWUGPQDQWYPN

CJGKQEHSJ.

2. Letter Juggling

Try juggling or transposing the letters in each of the words below to form another word in each case.

HAPPIEST CHARTS

3. Adding Fives

Try adding together four 5's so that their sum will amount to six and one-half.

4. Add-a-Letter

By adding letters as indicated, and then transposing the letters, see if you can form four new words:

VERSE + I = ROSTER + E =
POSING + E = SLING + A =

5. Rebus

The single letter "M" below stands for a 14-letter word. The verse contains a clue:

M

An "M" is correctly depicted above
Should ye editor substitute anything else
This rebus I'm sure would be ——

(Answers Appear Among Advertisements)

Daily Anecdote

Everett and Story

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

EDWARD EVERETT was entertained at a public dinner before leaving Boston for England to assume the duties of a minister at the English court. The celebrated Judge Story, who was present on the occasion, gave as a sentiment: "Genius is sure to be recognized where *Ever-ett* goes."

Everett graciously responded with another sentiment: "Law, Equity, and Jurisprudence—no effort can raise them above one Story."

What They Say

Take the Airway

An auto traveling 45 miles an hour is extremely dangerous. Anyone wishing to go faster should get into the air for safety's sake."—*Amelia Earhart.*

Texas Centennial Exposition

"Don't be surprised if the attendance reaches a 20,000,000 mark. —*Karl A. Crowley, solicitor general, United States Post Office Department.*

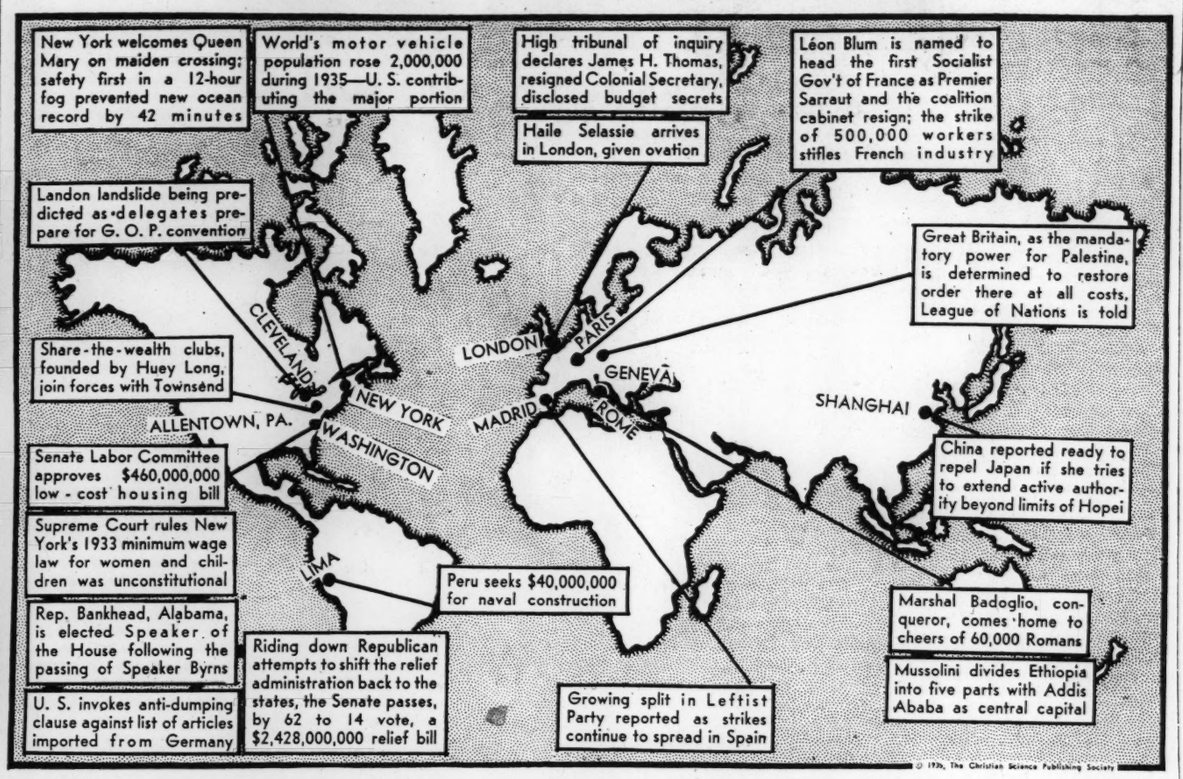
Greatness

"Simplicity and humaneness are the basic attributes of greatness."—*Channing Pollock.*

Ahem!

"Those who go to college and never get out are called professors."—*George Givot.*

World News of the Week at a Glance


New York welcomes Queen Mary on maiden crossing; safety first in a 12-hour fog prevented new ocean record by 42 minutes
World's motor vehicle population rose 2,000,000 during 1935—U. S. contributing the major portion
High tribunal of inquiry declares James H. Thomas, resigned Colonial Secretary, disclosed budget secrets
Haile Selassie arrives in London, given ovation
Léon Blum is named to head the first Socialist Gov't of France as Premier Sarraut and the coalition cabinet resign; the strike of 500,000 workers stifles French industry
Great Britain, as the mandatory power for Palestine, is determined to restore order there at all costs, League of Nations is told
Landon landslide being predicted as delegates prepare for G. O. P. convention
Share-the-wealth clubs, founded by Huey Long, join forces with Townsend
Senate Labor Committee approves $460,000,000 low-cost housing bill
Supreme Court rules New York's 1933 minimum wage law for women and children was unconstitutional
Rep. Bankhead, Alabama, is elected Speaker of the House following the passing of Speaker Byrns
U. S. invokes anti-dumping clause against list of articles imported from Germany
Riding down Republican attempts to shift the relief administration back to the states, the Senate passes, by 62 to 14 vote, a $2,428,000,000 relief bill
Peru seeks $40,000,000 for naval construction
Growing split in Leftist Party reported as strikes continue to spread in Spain
China reported ready to repel Japan if she tries to extend active authority beyond limits of Hopei
Marshal Badoglio, conqueror, comes home to cheers of 60,000 Romans
Mussolini divides Ethiopia into five parts with Addis Ababa as central capital
LONDON
PARIS
GENEVA
MADRID
ROME
SHANGHAI
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
CLEVELAND
ALLENTOWN, PA.
LIMA

Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Clothespin Race

EACH player is given 10 clothespins. He then stands erect and drops his pins into an ordinary milk bottle. The one getting the highest number of his pins into the bottle wins.

The pins must not be held lower than the waist. The game may be made more difficult by ruling that the pins must be held as high as the chest, or that the guests must stand on stools or chairs before dropping the pins.

The game may be varied by dividing the players into two groups with a bottle for each group. In this way the players have the pleasure of cheering members of their team to win.—W. C. M., El Dorado, Kan.

Nobility

TRUE nobility is deserved from virtue, not from birth. . . . Title may be purchased, but virtue is the only coin that makes the bargain valid.—*Buxton.*

In Lighter Vein

Maybe She Was Right

A small girl was taken by her parents to a bridge party. The next morning her aunts were much interested in her reaction to the game and started to question her.

"What was the name of the game played last night?" they asked.

"I am not sure, but I think it was 'Pass'," was the reply.

How to Do It

"Do you think it possible to meet all one's friends at one time?" asked Flora.

"Certainly," replied Dora. "Just go out in your oldest frock and hat with a run in both your stockings and your nose unpowdered. You'll meet them all."—*Grit.*

Hitchcock, His Neck

A little boy went to visit his grandmother, and wrote home to his mother as follows:

"Oh mother, I am having a lovely time, went to the circus, and on picnics, and you know Hitchcock, his neck, he fell up to it in the water last Sunday."

The Razor

"What did you shave with this morning?"

"My wife's pencil sharpener."—*El Paso World News.*

Lesson in Generosity?

Babette is a curly-haired 2-year-old and is mistress of a pooch, Spikey.

The young lady, while being bathed by her mother, one day said, "Please wash my face cleaner on this side!"

The mother expressed astonishment at the unusual request and the miss explained, "That's the cheek I love Spikey on."

Spikey and his mistress were in the yard some days later when mother went out to check up. To her consternation she saw Babette passing nuts to Spikey. He cracked them in his jaws and our heroine picked out the meats and ate them.

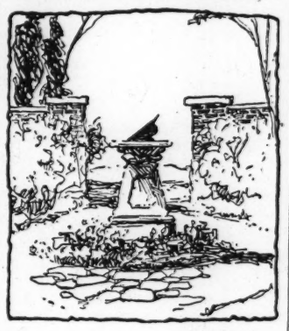
"Oh, darling, you mustn't do that," mother cried.

"All right, Mama," the youngster replied, "I'll give Spikey the next one."—*Milwaukee Journal.*

"Now, my little boys and girls," said the teacher, "I want you to be very still—so still that you can hear a pin drop."

In a minute all was silent, when a little boy shrieked out, "Let her drop."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



Concert in the Hills

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Denver

RECENTLY, Mischa Elman visited Denver, on a concert tour. He was house guest with a family whose appreciation for the beautiful wherever it may be found in nature, as well as in all things of cultural value, is gratifying to art lovers.

Mr. Elman was taken by his hosts on a tour of the many mountain scenes that lie within driving distance from the city. A few miles west of Denver is the Park of the Red Rocks, where, over several acres, fantastic cliffs of terra cotta granite rise in inspiring beauty. One overhanging ridge curves to form a gigantic natural amphitheater, whose acoustics are close to perfection.

So enthralled was the artist with this unusual and impressive spot that he returned the next day with his violin. There in this charming setting, with Colorado's sky in a deep blue arch above him, with only the birds and chipmunks among the rocks, besides his hosts, for audience, Mischa Elman played an incomparable and stirring concert in tribute to the Giver of every good and perfect gift.

Value of Wit

A LITTLE wit and a great deal of ill nature will furnish a man for satire; but the greatest instance and value of wit is to commend well.—*Tillotson.*

Odds and Ends

U. S. Labor Statistics

The largest number of houses built in the United States in one year (1925) was 269,232.

To a Good Use

Stuttgart, Germany, is reported to be using a sewer gas to operate street cleaning trucks.

Windmills

America has 24 concerns making windmills as their exclusive product. They are used principally for grinding corn, sawing wood, churning, pumping, light and power.

Bamboo Groves

Approximately $2,000,000 worth of bamboo is imported by the United States every year, and now, on a farm near Savannah, Ga., the Government is conducting experiments with 274 species of bamboo, with expectation of helping southern agriculture to meet the domestic demand.

Perpetual Mayor

Thomas Haven Chambers, Mayor of Federalsburg, Md., recently began his twenty-ninth successive year in this position. Perhaps the outstanding feature is that the Mayor has never accepted any salary for his services, although the town set the amount at $100 a year.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Acts—Sound the *t*, otherwise the word is "ax."

"Boiling oil"—The Bible does not record any instances of the torture of martyrs by casting them into boiling oil; but Tertulian relates that in the reign of Domitian, John was forcibly carried to Rome, where he was thrown into a cask of oil. But he was miraculously released and brought back to Patmos.

Chaldeans—*Kal-de'-anz* (first *a* short, *e* long, second *a* clipped-short).

Clave (Psalms 78:15)—The word translates the Hebrew root *baqa*, "to rend, break, rip open."

Cornet—The preference is for accent on the first syllable.

Daniel—Two syllables.

Depict—*De-pikt'* (*e* as in create, *i* short).

"Picture," "paint," and "depict" are all from the Latin *pingere*, "to paint, to represent forms and figures." Of course, the first two have to do merely with the delineation of scenes, the first probably in black and white, the second in colors; but the prefix *de*, "fully," gives to "depict" a note of genuineness and accuracy, whereas some imagination may be suggested by "picture" and "paint."

We may picture or paint a scene, actually or figuratively (with words), and it may be somewhat fanciful. On the other hand, a historian is accustomed to depicting with words the utter truth about an event.

Erring—Not *air'-ing*; sound it *ur'-ing*.

Evangelize—*E-van'-jeh-lize* (first *e* as in create, *a* short, second *e* clipped-short, *i* long).

God—In public worship prevailing practice seems to incline toward sounding the word "God" with *o* as in soft—the combination short-circumflex *o*. When the word is lower-case "god," referring to a pagan or mythological deity, the *o* is sounded short.

From time to time in this column we have mentioned the value of considering proper thought motivation in pronouncing words. For example, if we enunciate "God" with Love as the motivating thought, the word will take on a reverent and tender tone which no listener could confuse with "god," nothingness.

Herb—Oddly enough, the preference is for *urb* in the United States, but for *hurb* in Britain.

Illustrate—Preferably *il'-us-trate* (short *i*, *u* clipped-short, *a* long).

Intact—*In-takt'* (vowels short).

We become so familiar with many words like this that we sometimes do not think of their hidden significance. For example, "intact" is from the Latin *in*, "not," and *tangere*, "to touch." But the word certainly means more than "not touched." There is no connotation of a seclusion from opposition or shattering influences; on the contrary, the word suggests a successful struggle against outside forces, a struggle which ends gloriously for the subject and tends to make the person or thing stronger because of the conflict.

Some authorities hold that "intact" means only "entire"; but a thing may actually be entire and not intact. That which is intact is perfect; it is unviolated, uncontaminated; it shows excellence as well as entirety. There is a satisfaction and completeness about ideas, ideals, or human relationships that are kept intact.

Mountain—End it *-tin.*

Nebuchadnezzar—*Neb-u-kad-nez'-er* (first and second *e*'s short, third as in maker, *u* as in unite, *a* clipped-short; secondary emphasis on first syllable).

Shadrach, Meshach, Abed-nego—*Shay'-drak* (first *a* long, second short); *Me'-shak* (*e* long, *a* short); *A-bed'-ne-go* (*a* as in sofa, first *e* short, second as in create, *o* long).

A Flying Vacation

41

Dodging the Tornado

ON MONDAY morning a call from the Atlanta airport brought the news that a special plane would be setting out for Jacksonville and Miami at 7:30. The fog of the evening before, which would have made a Londoner feel jolly well better off at home, had vanished; and the day was new and bright.

The two rooms and bath suite which had been turned over to me by my Atlanta hosts, had previously been occupied by the president of the Atlanta Federation of Musicians, and his talented wife. They were both to be busy on Sunday night, and since I was fully expecting to be flying away from Atlanta on the night plane, suitable adieus had been said in the afternoon. And I rather suspect that as they wrung my hand in parting, any pending grief was assuaged by the glad prospect of their getting back, at last, into accustomed quarters. What a shock it must have been, then, to find on their return late Sunday night, that the guest was back and apparently trying to homestead the place!

To prepare them and possibly appease them, I printed a large sign to the effect that the guest, sad to relate, was back again! This I pinned outside the door. I think that what they penciled beneath my words helped me see the morning as especially bright. Paraphrasing a familiar line, they printed: "Hurrah! Tonight is big with blessings!" I mention this merely to keep the record straight about southern hospitality.

My friends hastily fixed up a bite of breakfast, and then hurried me out to the airport. There I returned the two books I had borrowed, the Operations Manual and Mr. George's treatise on Air Mass Analysis; and I facetiously inquired of Mr. George how the "warm fronts" and the "cold fronts" were this morning.

He replied that there was a potential disturbance a bit to the northeast, but that we would be routed southeastward and at an elevation of 8000 feet. He was confident that our trip would be uneventful. "Of this you may be sure," he said, "if there was the slightest danger in the direction you are being routed, the plane would not be allowed to take off."

Gainesville, Ga., lies barely more than 40 miles east and north of Atlanta; and at 8:45 that morning the city was laid low by a ruinous tornado!

News of the twister was causing a stir at the Jacksonville Airport, when our giant bird alighted after a two-hour flight. The handful of us who emerged from the plane were eyed—for we were supposed to have had a heroic escape. But the heroes were the quiet men back in the meteorological station at Atlanta, who had analyzed the weather elements, and had set an hour of departure, and a course and elevation, which insured as quiet and even a hop as I can remember. — *Daily Features Editor.*

(To be continued)

For the Scrapbook

Resolution

Experience teacheth that resolution is a sole help in need.—*Shakespeare.*

Responsibility

Responsibility walks hand in hand with capacity and power.—*J. G. Holland.*

Sunday

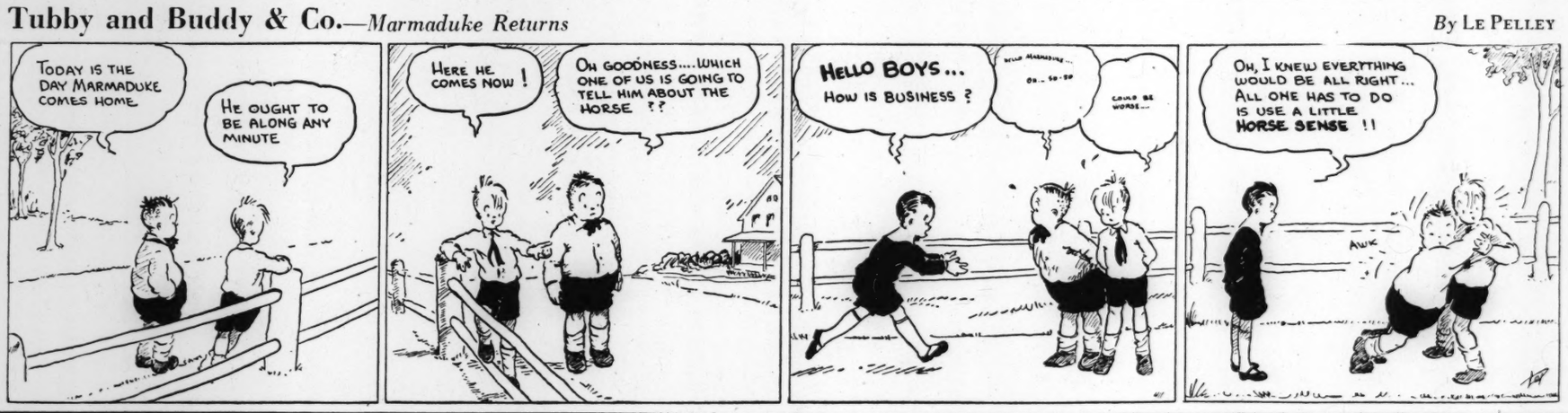
There are many persons who look on Sunday as a sponge to wipe out the sins of the week.—*H. W. Beecher.*

Poise

Always behave as if nothing has happened, no matter what has happened.—*Arnold Bennett.*

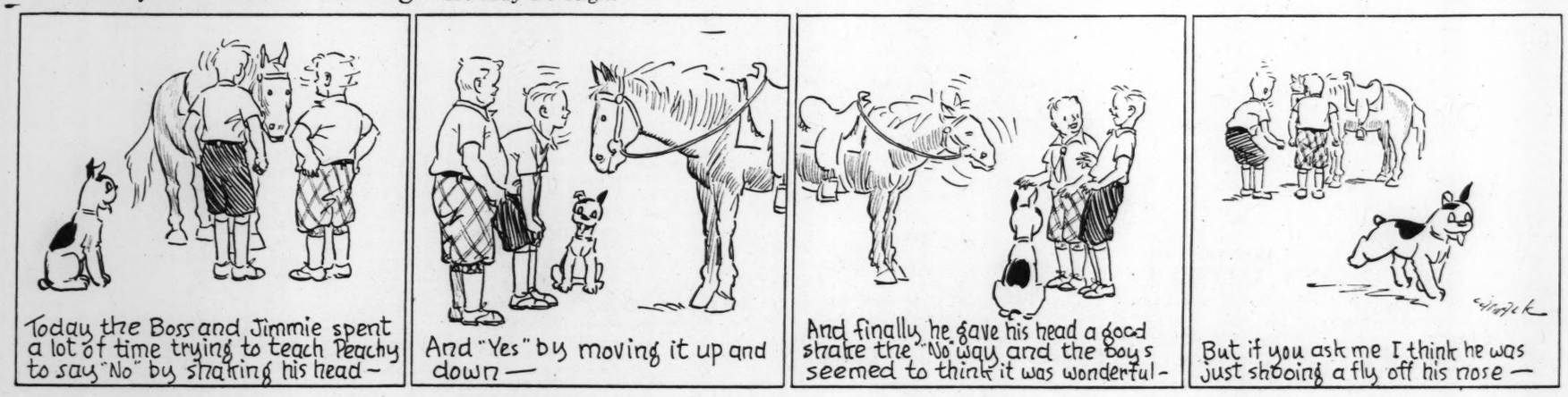
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Marmaduke Returns*

By LE PELLEY


TODAY IS THE DAY MARMADUKE COMES HOME
HE OUGHT TO BE ALONG ANY MINUTE
HERE HE COMES NOW !
OH GOODNESS.... WHICH ONE OF US IS GOING TO TELL HIM ABOUT THE HORSE ??
HELLO BOYS...
HOW IS BUSINESS ?
OH, I KNEW EVERYTHING WOULD BE ALL RIGHT... ALL ONE HAS TO DO IS USE A LITTLE HORSE SENSE !!
AWK

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*'He May Be Right'*

By CARMACK


Today the Boss and Jimmie spent a lot of time trying to teach Peachy to say "No" by shaking his head—
And "Yes" by moving it up and down—
And finally he gave his head a good shake the "No" way and the boys seemed to think it was wonderful—
But if you ask me I think he was just shooing a fly off his nose—
Carmack

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Behind the Political Mists

5. Christian Economics vs. Collectivism

YESTERDAY we came to the view that monopoly in its many forms is the agency through which greed and ignorance most often operate to tie up America's economic machinery.

Popular movements of various kinds seek more or less blindly to correct these evils and restore prosperity. We see that Huey Long's Share-the-Wealth movement, the Townsend Plan, the EPIC effort, all express a popular feeling that abundance is natural and that wrong or mistaken thinking has produced economic injustice and distress. But correction is not aimed primarily at the mental causes. The attempt is to change economic effects. And political drives usually are too hasty and emotional to wisely alter even the economic effects. In this way many fine aims of the New Deal have been partially nullified.

Thus political action has sought to overcome one of the results of monopolism—lack of increased purchasing power due to rigid prices. It has tried to stimulate consumption—and in turn production and employment. But at the same time there has been a popular effort to increase monopolies and to put the power of Government behind them. NRA, for instance, was expected to increase purchasing power by inducing higher wages, but at the same time it suspended the antitrust laws and permitted price-fixing combinations.

Other New Deal measures have been designed to balance fixed prices in one section of national economy against monopoly prices in another. AAA was an effort to give the farmer control over production and a higher price to match the control over prices already obtained in industry through trusts and tariffs. The Wagner Labor Act was designed to help labor organize and bargain with organized employers on equal terms. The Guffey Coal Act sought to save the coal industry from cutthroat competition within the coal industry, but it couldn't protect them from other fuels.

Some of the conditions these measures were intended to correct are intolerable. We believe the American people will continue to seek ways to correct them. We believe that ways will be found within the Constitution or that the people will in an orderly fashion amend the nation's basic law to permit reasonable regulation for the welfare of the community and protection of the economically oppressed. We believe that the best solution will not be achieved by setting off one privileged group against another. Matching of monopolies means stabilization of scarcity.

Government efforts should be directed rather to wise regulation. It will vary in different industries. The young, free, and prosperous motorcar industry, for instance, is quite a different problem from the old, naturally monopolistic and struggling railway industry. We believe the American people can determine where regulation ends and regimentation begins.

Some extension of governmental powers, state and national, is undoubtedly called for by enlargement of economic forces. In its decision in the recent Securities and Exchange Commission case the Supreme Court itself said that new governmental agencies are "necessarily called and being called into existence by the increasing complexities of our modern business and political affairs." Such extensions of governmental power must be zealously watched and vigorously opposed where they endanger individual liberties. Every American who understands the federal system provided in the Constitution will wish to go slow in adjusting the balance between federal and state powers. Certainly extension of government activities will be regarded with misgivings until the government service is more free from the spoils system.

Government should seek to curb monopolies rather than to balance one against another. This newspaper does not believe government can make the economic system work by regimentation of every detail of the complicated industrial structure. But we do believe that all who wish to avoid political collectivism will be most effective if they seek to understand and remove the injustices and distresses caused by economic collectivism. This is more a matter of education than of political action.

As a political leader recently said, Americans wish to avoid both "the bondage of bureaucracy" and the "tyranny of monopoly." Their road is one of more enlightened and more Christian economics. It requires a better understanding of economic factors and of the un-Christian thinking that lies behind them. In such political action as is needed, the road between bureaucracy and economic dictatorship begins with truer concepts of government, higher standards in popular thought.

The statement we quoted yesterday which was made by Mary Baker Eddy to the New York World listed as among the principal dangers of the century "the claims of politics and of human power, industrial slavery and insufficient freedom of honest competition," and spoke also of "trusts in place of the Golden Rule." The road the American people wish to follow between the claims of politics and insufficient freedom of honest competition starts with the Golden Rule.

A Woman in War

Book News of the Day

WAR-AND-PEACE books often are too hot to swallow, or just flat cold. TOMORROW TO FRESH FIELDS, by Mary Master Needham (New York: Horizon House. $2.75), is by turns deliciously, humanly warm and downright chilling. In this biography of an attitude—one cultivated and sensitive woman's attitude—is written an epitome of the reactions of thousands to the spectacle of a world falling to pieces about them.

One instinctively feels that this is a deeply true and as nearly a complete portrait of that world madness called war as one alert and penetrating observer could produce. Wife of a magazine writer with access to high official sources of information, Mrs. Needham had more than the average citizen's opportunity to see what was going on in the war years. This is not only the story of soldier sufferings and heroism, of official detachment from the human equation in bloody victory or defeat; it is the account of one woman's—and possibly of all women's—attempt to keep the pattern of living intact under the pulls and strains of natural and manipulated emotions.

* * *

One would suppose that if one tenth the consecration which a people can develop for war could be turned to fighting for peace, never again would the mutilation of minds and bodies be permitted to substitute for genuine solution of international problems. Mrs. Needham tells of the shocked protests in Paris papers against women wearing their jewelry in public while thousands were suffering from the effects of war. The French took this business seriously. Of course, all peoples are required to, even to the point of confusing Christianity with it as a British leader appears to have done:

> A prisoner of war was brought into the French lines. He was in a motorcar, because of wounds, and under guard. A French general . . . went up to the wounded Prussian and told him that he need not worry—that he would be taken straight to the hospital and treated as if he were "one of our own men." The Prussian replied: "We treat your wounded exactly the same way." It was a curious rivalry, under those circumstances . . . It would not have been possible ninsteen hundred years ago.

* * *

Not that Christianity is ever inoperative. But that men should see its implications so clearly and yet encourage wholesale violation of its precepts—that is at least surprising to the thought in peacetime. Of course to the thought in wartime nothing is surprising except some chance signification that humane impulses exist among men. C. W. M.

And Then the Alhambra

Where the Orient Covets the Occident

WHEN, in the glorious southern sunlight of an early spring morning, I walked through the noble elms of the Alhambra Park, said to have been planted there by the Duke of Wellington, came within the vast palace itself and stood looking down upon the town from the high parapet, it was as if I were abroad for the first time and realizing only now the fullness of beauty that the world contains. I might have been gazing, breathless, upon the first of its wonders to be revealed me, so fresh and yet complete was the experience. It was akin to that of the initial glimpse into the Grand Canyon, of the emergence above the clouds upon the high slopes of the Jungfrau, of the sight of the Taj Mahal across the Agra meadows.

"He who has seen not Granada has seen nothing." So say the Spanish and not without reason. The city lies high among the hills in the midst of a wild country. Only yesterday the mountain trails were rough and dangerous but today the highway your car follows from Malaga is well-paved and secure. Yet the character of its traffic is little changed. Your motor shares the way with the heavy-laden donkey, the herd of goats or the horseman in his leggings and broad-brimmed hat. In the valleys and upon the hillsides you note a rare dwelling, a white single-story house usually with thatched roof, curiously resembling an isolated farm in Ireland.

* * *

This way came Ferdinand and Isabel at the head of a mighty host, advancing upon Granada and the Alhambra to drive the Moor from his last stronghold in Europe. Long had the fortress-palace with its mighty system of walls, towers, parapets and bastions, repelled the forces of Christendom. Arab builders, artists of a great civilization, placed it here, high above the River Darro. Within the all but impregnable fortifications they achieved an exotic splendor that, if anywhere on earth, is the fulfillment of the scenes in the immortal Tales.

The Court of the Myrtles, the exquisite La Alberca, the Patio of the Pool and the noble Court of the Lions, all are marvels of artistic adornment in rich carvings and mosaics, of a matchless harmony of design and of a beauty that is the very essence of romance.

Every hall is a gem of richly-adorned splendor in the Moorish fashion. Once, of course, the mosaics were covered with gold, and your fancy strives in vain to envisage the gleaming glory of all that treasure. The vanquishers of the Moor believed the Christian cause demanded the obliteration of that pagan magnificence, and they covered with whitewash gold, mosaics, varicolored tiling, carved panels and all. But fortunately whitewash can be removed and the process of restoring the Alhambra goes on from year to year. Slowly, then, it is regaining all its original splendor until one day it will justify the inscription in Arabic over the entrance to one of the main halls, which, properly translated, reads: "I am the Gate through which the Orient Looks with Envy upon the Occident."

* * *

And yet all this, Granada itself, is still more of the East than of Europe, one of the rare places where you feel yourself in an Oriental atmosphere. Stand upon the bastions of the Alhambra and look across the valley of the Darro upon the white houses of the Moorish quarter gleaming in the bright sunlight. Then let your gaze wander farther, past the narrow streets, which wind casually up the hill, to the precipitous ascent from the river where like cave-dwellers of the American West, live the gypsies whose ancestors came here many centuries ago from no one knows where. The hillside is honeycombed with caves, all neatly plastered and floored within, their entrances white patches against the green slope. Here gaily-costumed gypsy girls tell fortunes, perform their strange, half-barbaric dances and offer you the products of their clever handicraft.

Behind the Moorish town rises the Albaicin and the climb up the steep rough-cobbled streets thither is rewarded by a panorama that is among the loveliest in all the world. The Alhambra lies before you on the opposite bank of the Darro and in the background is the grand range of the Sierra Nevada, snow-covered mountains rising from a cluster of green foothills which in turn guard the fertile plan of Alhambra where like a ribbon of silver winds the River Genil.

Whatever you may have looked for in Spain, however far your fancies may have soared in your anticipations of this land so rich in romance and history, whether you are familiar with the world or abroad for the first time, Granada and the Alhambra will give you something you have not found and will not find elsewhere. M. T. G

The Wide Horizon

Japanese-German Entente?

By William Henry Chamberlin

TOKYO

PERIODICALLY the rumor crops up, usually in Moscow or in Paris, that a secret alliance exists between Germany and Japan. Just as regularly the rumor is officially denied in Tokyo and in Berlin. On the occasion of the last denial here the new Japanese Foreign Minister, Mr. Hachiro Arita, added that a "section of Japanese public opinion," fearing that the Franco-Soviet pact strengthens the position of the Soviet Union in the Far East, favors an entente with Germany. It seems to be a reasonable conjecture that the Japanese Army is well represented in the "section of public opinion" to which the Foreign Minister referred. The army is primarily concerned with the supposed Russian menace and many of Japan's senior military leaders have studied in Germany and carried away an impression of high respect for German military and technical efficiency.

There is no reason to question the accuracy of the official assurances that nothing in the nature of a hard-and-fast binding politico-military alliance between Japan and Germany exists at the present time. But it is impossible to overlook various significant points of contact between these two powers. Both must be reckoned among the dissatisfied, "have-not" powers. Both have demonstratively turned their backs on Geneva. Both have vigorously rebelled against any kind of limitation on their national defense programs. Both are on definitely bad terms with the Soviet Union and place Communism high on their lists of undesirable and forbidden beliefs. There are great differences in the historical background and in the political and social structures of Japan and Germany. Yet both countries, struggling with severe internal crises, have developed philosophies in which extreme nationalism blends with anticapitalism.

* * *

Between Tokyo and Berlin there is no conflict of interest. Germany has no aspiration to play any but a commercial role in the Far East. Japan has no concern in Europe. There is no reason to believe that Germany's former island possessions in the South Seas, now transferred to Japan on a mandate basis, will ever be a cause of misunderstanding between the two countries. The economic value of these islands is negligible and could offer no solution for Germany's population problem. On the other hand their strategic value to Japan is very great.

Japanese-German commercial relations have been smooth. Germany does a profitable export business with Japan, its sales to the Island Empire exceeding its purchases by several times. On the other hand Germany is one of the best customers of Japan's dependency, Manchoukuo, so that a basis for balanced triangular trade between these three lands can be found.

While official circles in Japan are always very reserved in discussing the question of relations with Germany, unofficial expressions of good will have not been lacking. The visit of the German cruiser Karlsruhe this spring was one such demonstration; and the Tokyo recitals of the German pianist, Wilhelm Kempff, who was sponsored by the German Embassy, were unusually crowded. Still more significant was an article in the Manchuria Daily News, a Japanese-owned English language newspaper in Dairen, which accused Russia of preparing to attack Manchoukuo and warned the Soviet Union that "two powerful nations, Japan and Germany, will form the opposition if she attacks."

* * *

German sympathy for Japan is perhaps more unqualified than Japanese sympathy for Germany, because a streak of Pan-Asian, anti-Western feeling runs through the mentality of some of Japan's expansionists. The Spokesman of the Tokyo Foreign Office expressed himself in strongly critical terms on the occasion of a speech by Reichsführer Hitler which affirmed the right of the white peoples to colonial domination.

But such interludes do not weigh heavily in the balance against the common interests of the two powers. One of the strongest of these common interests is the isolation which characterizes the present international position both of Germany and of Japan. Japan found itself in a minority of one at the London naval talks. There is a marked tendency on the part of France, the Soviet Union and a number of the smaller east and central European powers to draw closer together as a precautionary measure against possible future German aggression.

The time has not yet come when Germany and Japan may play into each other's hands in similar fashion. But future possibilities of this kind certainly exist. There is no Japanese-German alliance. But there does seem to be a political basis for a Japanese-German entente, or at least for a loose working agreement between these two "have-not" powers, the significance of which may expand or contract with changing times and circumstances.

College and Community

THE world often has banged at the doors of colleges and universities and asked them to come out of their academic aloofness. Likewise, educational institutions have knocked at the doors of community enterprises asking an opportunity to contribute to solutions of social problems.

There is a common meeting ground of usefulness, and evidence multiplies that it is being found. Even before the counsel and services of college men in public administration were patented, so to speak, under the term of "Brain Trust," experts from many American campuses held positions of conspicuous usefulness in public office and administration and in commissions and committees studying current social trends and a wide variety of problems relating to government. There is an even more important aspect of the relationship between educational institutions and the community—the effect upon the students of participation by their colleges in the solution of community problems.

For example, the Department of Political Science and Sociology of Brown University is making a study of social problems in its home city of Providence. It aims not only to give students and members of the faculty new data for sociological studies, but also to assist local social service and other agencies with their planning. A group of students of Connecticut College, at New London, are studying various phases of local life, including institutions, dependency, delinquency, and other subjects. It will provide public and private welfare agencies with useful information. Still more important, however, will be the insight and acquaintance the students will gain.

Undergraduates of Princeton, Harvard and Yale have lately been studying government and public affairs in a conference at Princeton sponsored by the campus newspapers of their institutions. Recently Vassar College made an inquiry into living conditions among elderly people, and their contentment or resentment with their lot. These studies are but typical of others elsewhere. It is not a revolutionary discovery which colleges are making that the best way to train young people for life is to have them participate in life, but it is significant.

AMONG the surer "signs" of summer is the boy's placard: "Fresh lemonade. 1c a glass."

"Jimmy," M. P.

ANY other report than the one just rendered by the tribunal inquiring into the British budget "leak" would have flown in the face of the evidence. The testimony led inexorably to Mr. J. H. Thomas as the source of the "leak." The tribunal merely drew the inference. British public life had to be purged of a scandal which might otherwise have tinctured faith in their Government.

It was the Labor Party which first called attention to the "leak." It must now be deeply chagrined over the result. For, though Mr. Thomas was a National Labor representative in the Cabinet, and as such anathema to the opposition Labor Party, he was a workingman M. P. And Labor has always insisted that in the Government of Britain workingmen would be just as honorable as "their betters." An exception proves rather than nullifies the rule. Against a Thomas British Labor can point with pride to a John Burns, a Henderson, and a hundred others who have been intrusted with the highest offices of state. And those who think that such a dereliction could only have been committed by a Laborite had better look up the records. They will find that neither probity nor the lack of it is the the monopoly of a class.

The British public will doubtless watch with some regret the passing of genial "Jimmy" Thomas from public life. He was a colorful character. Like Ralph Rackstraw in H. M. S. Pinafore, Thomas was "a Henglishman," aspirate and all. He retained his "langwidge" and the common touch even when he began to walk with kings and dine with dukes. None was more popular at the dinner tables of London society. If he made a pose out of his lowly origins, it was a pose that was worn so consciously as to be intended, with his flow of jokes, to excite the risibilities of his fellows.

One could never decide whether his conscious humor was funnier than his unconscious humor. He had a gift for "putting his foot in it." At the India conference in London he was chairman of a small subcommittee of Hindus and Mohammedans. Patiently he presided over a cantankerous discussion lasting from 10 a. m. till 5 p. m. When the latter hour struck Mr. Thomas broke in impatiently, "You can talk till you are black in the face, but you'll never persuade *me*." His auditors were, indeed, black in the face. So much did they appreciate the joke, however, that they were the avenues along which the story seeped out to the world. Maybe there was an element of the unconscious in Mr. Thomas's transgression.

North . . South . . East . . West

Coalition by Coalescence

By Frank L. Perrin

EVIDENTLY there are to be no hard and fast alliances solemnly declared and published, and subscribed to by the representatives of the progressive elements within the two major political parties in the United States opposed to a continuance of New Deal policies. Even those who have proposed such formal coalition apparently have discovered insuperable barriers which would render impossible, or at least impractical, execution of such a plan. Manifestations of changing political trends in a nation where the expression of individual preference is uncensored and unhampered, cannot be measured or forecast by even the most adroit partisan managers of whatever faith.

But despite this the opportunity for concerted progressive action is no less apparent as the need is more clearly realized and the prospect of effective results becomes daily more apparent. It was of this I was pondering this morning as I reviewed the events of an evening spent in the company of men fraternally united in what someone might describe as "a higher and nobler purpose" than the consideration of even the most vital political problems. And I thought seriously of the potential voting power of the members of that group and their brothers and fellows in the cities and villages within the length and breadth of this land of ours. Memory recalled the wisdom, the valor, the foresightedness, the dependence upon divine guidance, which inspired the founders who discovered no incongruity in protecting their fraternal liberties while shaping and determining the political rights of every citizen. I thought, too, of those countries beyond the seas where, by inaction or unwise action, the right of free assembly is denied under political dictatorship. Few Americans who cherish and would protect that right will willingly lend support or encouragement to those who would destroy or deny it.

* * *

We need not believe all that is said of the alleged purpose or design of those who are supposed to be allied or in league with the enemies of free government and of religious liberty. Yet we cannot remain unconscious of the fact that those thus allied, openly or secretly, are not among those whose fraternal or religious rights and liberties are threatened. So as in industry, in business and in many of the affairs which most concern us there is now being formed a natural or sympathetic alliance or coalition, there as logically is indicated the precaution of allying and uniting those whose fraternal or social creeds seek to promote friendship and brotherly love.

This appeal to reason and calm thought is not made by one familiar with many rituals or many brotherhoods. I am not a "joiner" in the sense in which that term is popularly employed. But I am persuaded to believe that no true American could subscribe to any oath or obligation, openly or secretly imposed, which would render him less loyal, or less patriotic, or less jealous of the liberties and privileges vouchsafed to him by the Constitution and laws of his country.

* * *

The time and the occasion for the defense of those liberties is now and always. In every war there have been among the marchers, the sailors, the officers, those who wore upon their breasts or on their hands the insignia of some fraternal organization. They may have refrained from political debates and discussions in their meeting places, but they were no less determined and emphatic when, perhaps because of the lack of united right action in the first instance, armed protection and defense of the right became necessary.

The alarmist, even when he cries "fire" does not disturb those who know there is no actual danger and no fire. But when the odor of smoke is discovered the cautious awake to threatened perils and begin to look about them. The suggestion of smoke is in the air. We still regard danger as remote. The fire is still elsewhere, and we hope the winds favor us. We console ourselves by assuming that, nationally at least, there is only a vague possibility of political dictatorship. And yet by states, and certainly regionally and in cities, opposing and subversive influences have come to dominate, regulate and regiment affairs which we have long flattered ourselves we are well able to control.

All that the destructive influences behind these manifestations lack is the careless or supine yielding of just a little more power and authority; a little more indifference; a little more neglect The effective defense in this hour is a coalition by natural coalescence of the progressive and enlightened thought of America.

Mirror of World Opinion

Building Truth to Banish Hate

RECIPROCAL tariffs are well known, and their value has been amply proved in recent years, but reciprocal schoolbooks, in which two nations allow no slighting remarks against each other, constitute something new under the diplomatic sun. Such a proposal has been made by Peruvians to Chileans. Those who know the history of the bloody Pacific war and the subsequent hard feelings that came to an embittering climax in the Tacna-Arica affair will wonder and rejoice at this announcement. And Chileans have accepted the idea with enthusiasm. So friendly are the relations between these two former enemies that another proposal has come out of Peru. Don Aurelio Miro Quesada, editor of El Comercio in Lima, has suggested that Latin-American newspaper owners get together and agree to make their papers present a continental viewpoint. He declares: "Foreign news written in and sent from the United States and Europe rarely responds to a Hispano-American criterion and seldom serves the inter-American ideal. At present much of the space we are devoting to sensational European news might well be devoted to constructive articles and reports of the progress of sister states. The news we print of each other today reflects excessive valuation of disturbances, police chronicles, and political seismology."—*The Christian Advocate.*